The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5388. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HONORS TO PROF. MORSE

Grand Banquet to the Father of Modern Telegraphy.

A Brilliant Assemblage of Eminent Men.

Interesting Letters and Telegrams from Prominent Persons.

Addresses by Chief-Justice Chase, Edward Thornton, the British Minister, Prof. Morse, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, D. D. Field, Wm. C. Bryant and Others.

A grand banquet in recognition of the eminent services to science of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, LL.D., the father of modern telegraphy, was given last evening at Delmonico's by a large number of his most prominent countrymen and personal friends. It was made the occasion of giving a definite expression to the fact that this country is in full accord with European nations in acknowledging the world's great indebtedness to him. In response to a letter addressed to him soon after his return from Europe in November, Prof. Morse accepted the compliment of a public dinner, and designated last evening as the time most convenient for him. Accordingly at 6 P. M. a brilliant company assembled in Delmonico's drawing-rooms, and soon after that hour sat down to a feast to which the adjective Delmonican (if we may coin it) alone can do justice. The walls of the dining hall were hung with the banners of all nations. Among the ornaments on the tables, the most conspicuous, placed in front of the Chairman, was a broze statue of Atlas, supporting on his shoulders the world, around which were ranged in order first a schooner, then a steamship, and then a lomotive, representing progress in the use of the propelling powers. Above the globe was the figure of Jove, in the act of launching his thunderbolts, and from them were stretched lines, representing telegraphic wires connecting with four statuettes, named respectively Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Among the minor pieces were one dedicated to art, and inscribed, "Morse, first President of the Academy of Design, New-York;" and another surmounted by a statue of Franklin, with the words on a scroll beneath: "*Eripuit coelo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.*" About two hundred guests were present; among them were Chief Justice Chase, who presided, and on the right of the President, in the order in which they are named, Prof. Morse, President Woolsey of Yale College, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Adams, Gov. Buckingham, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Amos Kendall, David Dudley Field, Hugh Allen, E. M. Archibald, S. E. Morse, Hon. James Brooks and President Barnard; on the left, Edward Thornton, C. B., the British Minister; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Major-Gen. McDowell, Ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Wm. Cullen Bryant, A. B. Durand, Dr. Farley, Prof. White, W. B. Reed, Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. There were also present Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, A. T. Stewart, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Erskine of Georgia, Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. J. J. Cisco, Gen. Marshall Lefferts, Moses H. Grinnell, William Orton, L. P. Morton and W. T. Blodgett. The preparations for the banquet were made by a committee of which Gen. Lefferts was Chairman, whose arrangements were conceived with great good judgment and carried out with precision. It was altogether one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind that ever took place in this City. When the coffee was served, and after several ladies had entered, whose arrival was greeted with applause, (among them Mrs. and Miss Morse, Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Huntingdon and Mrs. and Miss Thornton,) the Chairman arose and was received with loud cheers. He said the welcome was a little premature, and announced that Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams would ask a blessing. All arose, and Rev. Dr. Adams said:

Almighty God, we adore Thee as the Maker of the heavens and the earth, and "whatsoever passeth thro' the paths of the seas." As Thou hast "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," we thank Thee for every discovery and art by which the community of human interests is aided and promoted; for the "swift ships" on the "great and wide sea;" for "chariots with flaming torches, which run like the lightnings;" and for the lightnings themselves, which, at Thy bidding, came unto man and say, "Here we are." "Them that honor Thee, Thou wilt honor." Thanking Thee for the occasion on which we are gathered, we ask Thee to bless it for the promotion of all which is good, and the brighter anticipations of that day when, as "the lightning cometh out of the East and shineth even unto the West," the Son of Man shall come in the glory of that kingdom "which is righteousness and love and peace:" all of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

The Chairman again arose, amid renewed applause, and said:

There is certainly nothing in my official duties which would naturally suggest the invitation for me to preside on this occasion, but the gentlemen who has charge of the arrangements remembered that in the earlier days of telegraphy I was its sincere friend, and had some personal connection with it. They, therefore, honored me with the invitation to be present and preside on this occasion, and I would not be thought backward wherever and whenever honors are to be paid to the father of the telegraph. [Applause.] If you accept then, gentlemen, as I take it you do, my excuse for being present upon this occasion, I will proceed to call upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field to read the letters and telegrams.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field read the following telegrams:

London, 4 P. M., Dec. 29, 1868.

Cyrus W. Field, New-York:

The members of the Joint Committee of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies hear with pleasure of the banquet to be given this evening to Prof. Morse, and beg to greet that distinguished telegraphist, and wish him all the compliments of the season. Sir Richard Glass is out of town.

J. C. DEANE, Secretary.

(Received at 12:50 P. M.)

Boston, Dec. 29, 1868.

Cyrus W. Field, Communication for the Morse Banquet, Delmonico's:

I regret my inability to accept your invitation. Massachusetts honors her true sons, Franklin and Morse. The one conducted the lightning safely from the sky; the other conducted it beneath the ocean, from continent to continent. The one tamed the lightning; the other makes it minister to human wants and human progress.

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Governor.

Among the letters from distinguished gentlemen expressing regret at their inability to be present, were the following:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 21, 1868.

Gentlemen: I give you my thanks for your courteous invitation to the banquet, which is to be given by the telegraph builders to the inventor of the electric telegraph. The demonstration is as well conceived by the former as it is well deserved by the latter. I regret that my engagements prevent an acceptance of the invitation. If I could be only partially successful in using the great invention for the purpose of extending commerce, diffusing intelligence, cementing peace, and promoting freedom, friendship and fraternity at home and abroad, I then should feel that I had some right to join in your future celebrations.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Messrs. C. W. Field and W. Orton, Committee:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note, inviting me to a banquet to be given on Tuesday evening next in honor of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, LL. D. I regret exceedingly that two other engagements for that evening prevent my acceptance of your invitation—otherwise it would have afforded me the greatest pleasure to have united with you and others in this fitting testimonial to one who has been so prominent in the cause of science, and whose name has always been synonymous with progress.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

Headquarters Army of the United States,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1868.

Messrs. Cyrus W. Field and Wm. Orton, the Committee on Invitation:

Gentlemen: Gen. Grant directs me to express his thanks for the kind invitation to the banquet about to be given to Prof. Morse, as well as the pleasure it would give him to accept it. Circumstances, however, oblige him to decline, though much against his will. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. D. C.

Letters were also received from Speaker Colfax, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Waldemar Bodisco, the Russian Minister, Gen. Schofield, Senator E. D. Morgan, Senator Conkling, Gov. Fenton, Hon. John T. Hoffman and others.

The first regular toast, "The President of the United States," was drunk with all the honors, and then Chief Justice Chase said:

Americans can only repay with gratitude the numerous proofs of consideration, respect and honor which, by various sovereigns and people of the Old World, have been bestowed upon our industry. But there is one sovereign and one peoples to whom our especial thanks are due. I mean the great and good Queen of Great Britain. [Prolonged applause.] I mean the great and magnanimous English people, [applause,] their men of science and their capitalists in furnishing the means for the Transatlantic telegraph, and British ships coöperating with American ships in the preparatory measures for that great enterprise. May they never meet in less friendly encounter. [Applause.] He read the second regular toast:

"The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all Sovereigns and peoples who have testified their appreciation of the telegraphic inventions and enterprises of America."

RESPONSE OF MR. THORNTON.

Mr. Thornton, on rising, was received with long-continued cheering. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I thank you sincerely and most cordially for the kind manner in which the health of my beloved Sovereign and of other sovereigns and peoples, who appreciate the telegraphic enterprise of the United States, has been proposed by the Chief Justice and responded to by the distinguished company here present. I hope I may be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to express my great gratification at the sentiments of esteem and regard which I have observed are almost universally entertained for Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, by the Press and people throughout the length and the breadth of this great land. I am confident that there is no one in England who is more anxious than the Queen for the maintenance and improvement of the harmony and good understanding which ought to exist between the two nations, and which are of such vital importance to both of them; and none who would rejoice so much that all honor should be done to so great a benefactor of the human race as the distinguished Professor, to show that high appreciation of whose character we have assembled in this place. [Cheers.] I am unwilling, however, to fall into what seems to me the error of talking too much about peace. A good deal has been said upon the subject both in this country and in Europe, more, perhaps, than is either absolutely necessary or useful. Peace is not always produced by talking about it. Statesmen ought, I should imagine, to endeavor to discover what is most likely to engage men's interests, and to convince them that a state of peace is necessary to their well-being and to their moral and material comfort. What can be more likely to effect this than a constant and complete intercourse between all nations and individuals in the world? [Cheers.] But statesmen are not always scientific men, and it is to science that we are indebted for the means of communication. Steam was the first olive branch offered to us by science. The voyage which my father made to this country in 1790, in seventy-five days, is now easily accomplished in nine or ten. There came a still more effective olive branch—this wonderful electric telegraph—which enables any man who happens to be within reach of a wire, to communicate instantaneously with his fellow-men all over the world. [Cheers.] Should I have the good fortune to live to the age of the venerable Professor, I still hope to see some such improvement as will enable us to carry on a *viva voce* conversation by means of the cable. We shall then have merchants on this side of the water discussing their affairs with those on the other at so much a minute. We shall hear, perchance of some love-stricken youth of London or Paris whispering soft nothings along the cable to one of those bewitching syrens of New-York at so much an hour, she tempting him all the while to throw himself upon the gulf which separates them. [Great laughter.] We shall then have statesmen, aye, and in those days of progress, even stateswomen, discussing international questions at so much a conference, and we poor diplomatists shall run a very good chance of being exploded altogether. [Great laughter.] But I must not take up more of your time, which will be better employed by those friends and colaborers of your distinguished guest, who are able to speak of the high qualities which adorn him. I cannot, however, sit down without expressing my great satisfaction at being able, through the kind invitation I have received, to contribute my mite of that admiration and esteem for Prof. Morse, which must be felt by all for so great a benefactor of his fellow-creatures and of posterity. [Great cheering.]

The third toast was:

"The Army and Navy of the United States."

RESPONSE OF GEN. M'DOWELL.

Major-Gen. Irwin McDowell, on arising, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and said he was deeply sensible of the honor of being called on behalf of the army and navy, and was also deeply sensible of being unable to do justice to the subject and to the distinguished American in behalf of whom this brilliant assemblage had met. The army and navy had their lot and part in the matter of recognizing the good he had done through them for mankind. Since the invention of gunpowder, there had not been so great a discovery for the benefit of the army as that of telegraphy, and there had been no three men who had contributed so much to the means of war as Fulton, Stephenson and Morse, as the great end of modern civilized war was to gain peace in the least possible time, and any invention which facilitates or hastens military coöperation was a step in advance of olden time. He spoke of the expeditious manner in which armies could be moved by the aid of telegraph, and, in conclusion, paid a glowing tribute to the genius of Prof. Morse.

REMARKS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

Gentlemen: Allow me now to invite your attention to the next regular toast:

Our Guest—Prof. S. F. B. Morse—The man of Science, who explored the laws of Nature, wrested Electricity from her embrace, and made it a Missionary in the cause of human progress.

God has given understanding to man, to be employed for His glory in promoting the happiness of His creatures. And in nothing that belongs to earth can the human understanding be more worthily employed than in the researches of science and in the works of invention. Science and invention may be called, perhaps not unfitly, the creators and the servants of civilization. Sometimes invention, by a sort of intuition of principles, has grasped results and seemed to anticipate science. More usually science, by the patient investigation of truth, and the discovery of principles, has prepared the way for the triumph of invention. All invention is realized science. And this is especially true of the telegraph. I will not fatigue your attention with ancient and modern devices for communicating intelligence at a distance; but it seems proper to notice here how many men of science, and of what various nationalities, have contributed to that wonderful art and instrument by which the world is now bound with electric chains. Many shining names will at once occur to any one at all familiar with the history of the telegraph. Among them I can pause to mention only those of Volta, the Italian, to whose discoveries the battery is due; Oersted, the Dane, who first discovered the magnetic properties of the electric current; Ampere and Arago, the Frenchmen, who greatly extended the range of research upon the same subject; then Sturgeon, the Englishman, who may be said to have made the first electro-magnet; next, but not least illustrious among these illustrious men, Henry, the American. There are some of those searchers for truth whose names will be long held in grateful memory, and not among the least of their titles to gratitude and remembrance will be the discoveries which contributed to the possibility of the modern telegraph. But these discoveries only made the telegraph possible. They offered the brilliant opportunity; there was needed a man to bring into being the new art and the new interest to which they pointed. And it is the providential distinction and splendid honor of the eminent American who is our guest to-night that, happily prepared by previous acquirements and pursuits, he was quick to seize the opportunity, and give to the world the first recording telegraph. Fortunate man, thus to link his name forever with the greatest wonder and the greatest benefit of the age! But his work was not done when in 1832 he conceived the idea and devised the plan of the first telegraph. Long years of patient labor and constant perseverance were needed to bring the telegraph into use. Its first messages were not transmitted until 1844. Even then, with something like prophetic inspiration, he grasped the future, and predicted the telegraphic connection between Europe and America, which it was reserved for another distinguished American, kindred in spirit and kindred in resource, to accomplish. Here I must pause—not, however, without uniting with all your aspirations in the fervent wish that our honored guest may live long and happily to enjoy the distinction, reverence and gratitude he has so honorably won.

RESPONSE OF PROF. MORSE.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse, on rising to respond, was received with tremendous and long-continued applause. He said:

Gentlemen: In rising to respond to the sentiment you have been pleased to put forth, I scarcely know in what terms to thank you, and I feel somewhat at a loss to determine in what manner adequately to answer your expectations in anything I may utter. Various and conflicting memories crowd upon me at this moment—memories which this demonstration has quickened into life. What train of thought, what incidents of the past, in the brief moments allotted to me, can I select from this mass of recollections which may contribute either to your profit or your pleasure? By this demonstration you have put me into the delicate position of telegraphic standard bearer, not merely for my own country but for the world, and yet this position, unsupported by certain well-acknowledged facts, might seem to savor of presumption. May I not, however, save myself from a charge of presumption, and you from a charge of national prejudice, if I fall back on the well-pronounced verdict of other nations? Leaving out of view the personal honors awarded to me by so many of the sovereigns of the Old World in conferring upon me the crosses of various orders of knighthood, and national scientific medals, let me refer to the Congress of the European nations convened in Paris in 1858, at the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, the special object of which was to devise some "collective act of the nations," "testifying the sentiment of public gratitude" to me for my invention. Ten of the principal nations accepted the call, and by their Ambassadors formed this Congress. The result of their debates was a unanimous vote of 400,000 francs to be presented to me (using the language of their accomplished President, the late Count Walewski,) "as an honorary gratuity and as a reward altogether personal for my useful labors"—"a collective token of the public gratitude justly excited by my invention." In 1865 an International Convention was assembled in Paris, representing twenty nations, comprising nearly all if not all the nations of Europe. As one of the results of their deliberations, this Convention decreed in its third article: "The apparatus of Morse is provisionally adopted for the service of all international lines." Still more recently—in the Spring of the present year—another International Telegraphical Convention was assembled in Vienna, which has confirmed the previous decree and added another apparatus, an American modification of the telegraph, announcing that the Morse and the Hughes apparatus are adopted for the international lines. These simple historical facts, I think, are sufficient to rescue both you and myself from any charge of presumption in claiming for the United States the position of having given to the world the modern telegraph. In the minds of some, however, perhaps the question may be agitated: Whence and when did the telegraph, now universally adopted throughout the world, originate? Is it an invention originating here, or was it a foreign invention, first imported from abroad, receiving improvements on this side of the water, and then returned to the Eastern continent? These questions, I think, can be satisfactorily solved. Let me premise that the instrumentalities for the purpose of inter-communication at a distance, which have been used from time immemorial, are naturally devided into semaphoric and telegraphic—the former, as its name indicates, conveying a signal, evanescent in its nature; the latter, as its name also indicates, permanently recording a sign. Although both these systems have been confounded under the general name of telegraph, none are strictly telegraphic but those which propose and accomplish a permanent record. In considering the question of the paternity of modern telegraphy, therefore, this essential distinction should be borne in mind; and in claiming for my country the paternity of the telegraph, I, at the same time, disclaim the origination of any semaphoric system, except as the natural concomitant or result of the telegraph. A proper observance of this distinction between the semaphore and the telegraph would long since have removed many of the causes of apparently conflicting claims to priority. For example, the English system, elaborated in 1836, and established in Great Britain in 1837, through the energy and skill of the ingenious Mr. Cooke, subsequently aided by Prof. Wheatstone, is a semaphore. Whatever its merits, however, as a semaphore, it is a fact universally acknowledged, as we have shown, by all the nations of the Eastern, as well as the Western Continent, that it has given place to the telegraph. The telegraph has everywhere supplanted it, and this not only in the Continental nations, but extensively in the United Kingdom itself, and in all the British Colonies. Whence then and when did the telegraph come into existence? I need not go into detail further than to recapitulate two or three essential dates, familiar, indeed, to all who have read any authentic history of the invention. In 1832, on board an American ship in her voyage from Havre to New-York, the first telegraph was conceived, and its essential peculiarities brought forth and elaborated. In 1835, according to the concurrent testimony of many witnesses, it lisped its first accents and automatically recorded them in this City a few blocks only distant from the spot from which I now address you. It was a feeble child indeed, ungainly in its dress, stammering in its speech; but it had then all the distinctive features and characteristics of its present manhood. I need not trouble you with the maladies of its unfledged infancy, mainly the results of its parent's struggles against poverty, and the influence of the substantial incredulity of those who could have rescued it from its obscurity. It found a friend—an efficient friend—in Mr. Alfred Vail, of New-Jersey, who, with his father and brother, furnished the means to give the child a decent dress, preparatory to its visit to the seat of Government. These few facts suffice here to indicate the time and place of the birth of the telegraph. In 1832 it was planned on board the ship. In 1835 its first operation was shown in the New-York City University. In the Winter of 1837 and 1838 it was presented before Congress. Whether the telegraph had or had not in its composition anything in common with the so-called telegraphs in Europe, (but which were simply electro-magnetic semaphores, and not electro-magnetic telegraphs,) it is evident from the dates that the American telegraph could scarcely have derived anything from them, since these did not practically exist till some years subsequent to the conception and planning of the telegraph on board the ship; nor did the first English electro-magnetic semaphore exist until after the first practical operation of the American electro-magnetic telegraph in this City. In claiming for the United States the birthplace of the telegraph, do I claim too much? Am I unjust to the distinguished *savants* of the Old, and some also in the New World, whose patient labors and brilliant discoveries prepared the way for its advent? No one more sincerely appreciates than myself the scientific researches of Oersted, of Schweigger, of Ampere, of Arago, of Sturgeon, of Ohm, of Faraday, of Dana, and a host of distinguished workers in the mines of science, from out of every country—without whose labors, and the materials for combination which they furnished, the telegraph of the day would still have been unborn. Those labors and researches were equally necessary in making effective the electro-magnetic semaphore, which followed almost immediately after the brilliant magneto-electric discovery of the renowned Danish philosopher, Oersted. To a distinguished *savant* of our own country it is also claimed belongs the discovery of a principle in galvanism which made practicable the electro-magnetic semaphore and the electro-magnetic telegraph as well. However this may be, there are few in the country to whom science is more indebted for valuable labors and researches than Prof. Henry, the eminent Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. Nations, from time immemorial, have claimed honor to themselves for giving to the world, through some of their subjects, valuable discoveries and inventions; and spirited, earnest and even angry contentions have arisen to establish their respective claims to the invention or discovery in the person of some individual whom they put forth as the originator, and upon whom they concentrate their regard. In this individualizing of inventions and discoveries there lurks a species of injustice not easy to avoid. It is rarely, if ever, that any invention is so independent of all others that a single individual can justly appropriate to himself the entire credit of all its parts. It is only when the nature of invention is properly understood that the justice of the ascription of honor to the individul inventor is perceived. Invention is emphatically combination, an assembling or putting together things known, whether discoveries or other inventions, to produce a new effect, to create a new art. But whither am I straying? Excuse me, gentlemen, I did not mean to go into the metaphysics of invention, especially before so many whom I see before me (our distinguished presiding officer among the rest) so much more able intelligently to discuss them. I would briefly touch upon another subject growing out of the great and widespread extension of the telegraph. I trust it will not be considered irrelevant to this occasion if I allude to the movement just now making in Congress to attach the telegraph to the Post Office Department. I neither advocate nor oppose any particular measure to that end which Congress has thought proper to bring forward. I would simply allude to some historic facts, which it may be useful to remember in endeavoring to reach a just judgment in the matter. It may have passed out of the memory of most of the present generation, that the idea of attaching the telegraph to the Post Office Department was suggested in the very earliest stages of the invention. It was first broached in my correspondence with the Treasury Department more than thirty years ago—in 1837—but under very different circumstances from the present. I proposed in my letter of 27th September, 1837, to the Secretary the attachment of the Telegraph to the Post Office Department. The Secretary, the late Judge Woodbury, seconded the proposal in his letter of Dec. 6, 1837, to the Speaker of the House. The proposition was repeated in my letter of Feb. 15, 1838, to the Chairman of the House Committee of Commerce. It was again proposed by Hon. C. G. Ferris from the same Committee, Dec. 30, 1842, and a remark from his report is worthy of quotation: "So inviting," he says, "are the prospects of profit to individual enterprise, that it is a matter of serious consideration whether the Government should not on this account alone seize the present opportunity of securing to itself the regulation of a system which, if monopolized by a private company, might be used to the serious injury of the Post Office Department" (and please note his remark which follows,) "which could not be prevented without such an interference with the rights of the inventor and of the stockholders as could not be sustained by justice or by public opinion." The far-seeing mind of Mr. Ferris comprehended the future of the telegraph and in prophetic vision of just such a state of things as now exists, (and this at a period in the history of the telegraph before its practical test had been accomplished,) he urged the Government to possess itself of the invention, when none of the difficulties could occur, which he foresaw must arise from interference with vested rights. Why were these wise counsels of the Committee disregarded in that day? A brief narrative in certain events in the early history of the invention, when it was a suppliant for aid in the halls of Congress, will give the answer to this question. I must not detain you with too much detail, but the contrast of then and now cannot fail at least to amuse you. The session of 1837 and 1838 passed away with no other action on the subject of the telegraph than a unanimously favorable report from the House Committee of Commerce. An interval of four years occurred before the attention of Congress could be again roused to consider the matter. Senator Benton in the abridged debates, gives in brief, the kind of reception the bill for aid to test the telegraph met with in the House from certain members. As the narrative is very short, allow me to quote it:

"House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1843.
Electro and Animal Magnetism.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, the Committee took up the bill to authorize a series of experiments to be made in order to test the merits of Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph. The bill appropriates $30,000, to be expended under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Cave Johnson wished to have a word to say upon this bill. As the present Congress had done much to encourage science, he did not wish to see the science of Mesmerism neglected and overlooked. He therefore proposed that one-half the appropriation be given to Mr. Fisk, (a gentleman at that time lecturing in Washington on Mesmerism,) to enable him to carry on experiments as well as Prof. Morse.

Mr. Houston thought that Millerism should also be included in the benefits of the appropriation.

Mr. Stanly said he should have no objection to the appropriation for mesmeric experiments, provided the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) was the subject.

Mr. Cave Johnson said he should have no objections provided the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) was the operator.

Several gentlemen called for the reading of the amendment, and it was read by the Clerk as follows:

'Provided that one-half of the said sum shall be appropriated for trying mesmeric experiments under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.'

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, rose to a question of order. He maintained that the amendment was *bona-fide*, and that such amendments were calculated to injure the character of the House. He appealed to the Chair to rule the amendment out of order.

The Chairman said it was not for him to judge of the motives of members in offering amendments, and he could not, therefore, undertake to pronounce the amendment not *bona fide*. Objections might be raised to it on the ground that it was not sufficiently analogous in character to the bill under consideration; but in the opinion of the Chair it would require a scientific analysis to determine how far the magnetism of mesmerism was analogous to that to be employed in telegraphs; he, therefore, ruled the amendment in order. On taking the vote the amendment was rejected—yeas 22, nays not counted. The bill was then laid aside to be reported."

The temper of the House is easily inferred from this narrative. To those who thus ridiculed the Telegraph, it was a chimera, a visionary dream like mesmerism, rather to be a matter of merriment than seriously entertained. Men of character, men of erudition, men who in ordinary affairs had foresight, were wholly unable to forecast the future of the Telegraph. I was told at the time by many personal friends in the House that the bill finally passed, more out of deference to my personal standing than from any just appreciation of the importance of the invention; a compliment which, however gratifying to personal pride, was fully offset by perceiving the low estimate of the result of my labors. Other motions disparaging to the invention were made, such as propositions to appropriate part of the sum to a telegraph to the moon. The majority of Congress did not concur in this attempt to defeat the measure by ridicule, and the bill was passed by the close vote of 89 to 83. A change of three votes, however, would have consigned the invention to oblivion. That this was not its fate is mainly due to the perseverance and foresight of the distinguished member from Maryland, Hon. J. P. Kennedy; Hon. C. G. Ferris, of New-York; Hon. Col. Aycrigg, of New-Jersey, and Mason, of Ohio. The struggles of the telegraph before Congress were not ended with the passage of the bill to test its capacity between two distant cities. Another year witnessed the triumphant success of the test of its practibilty. The invention vindicated its character as a substantial reality; it was no longer a chimera, a visionary scheme to extort money from the public coffers. Its inventor was no more subjected to the suspicion of lunacy, nor ridiculed in the Halls of Congress. My earliest desires and intentions were that the Government should possess the control of such a power as I could not but foresee was inherent in the telegraph. Vast as its pecuniary value loomed up in the minds of some, in the contemplation of its future, I was neither dazzled with its visions of untold wealth, nor tempted to make an extortionate demand upon the Government for its possession. Not merely all my own property had been expended on the invention, but large sums had been advanced by my associates, and these were items that entered into the calculations in any offer of sale. I had already intimated at various times my readiness to surrender the invention to the control of the Government. I engaged expressly "to enter into no arrangements to dispose of my rights as the inventor and patentee to any individuals or company of individuals previous to offering it to the Government for such a just and reasonable compensation as might be mutually agreed upon." In conformity with this promise on my part, I offered the whole invention to the Government for the sum of $100,000. Strange as it may now seem, no response was made to this offer—no notice was taken of it except to request from the Postmaster-General a report on the general subject of the telegraph. Hon. Cave Johnson, who had distinguished himself in ridiculing and opposing the telegraph before Congress, held the office of Postmaster-General in 1845, and the experimental line between Washington and Baltimore, which belonged to the Government, was put under his control. Finding no disposition on the part of the Government to make any arrangement for controlling the whole invention, one half the time granted by the patent having expired, I was forced to look to other sources for the means of reimbursing myself for the expenditures incurred. I obtained the services of Hon. Amos Kendall, through whose skill and experience as a former Postmaster-General, joint-stock companies were formed to extend the lines eastward from Baltimore to New-York, and westward from New-York to Buffalo. Not willing to shut the door to negotiation with the Government for the possession of the invention, I caused a clause to be inserted in every contract, making provision to surrender the contract in favor of the Government on certain liberal conditions, provided arrangements for its purchase were concluded within a limited time—the 4th of March, 1847. The time expired, and nothing was done. The proposition was virtually killed by the Postmaster-General, who, in his report, although speaking of the invention as "an agent vastly superior to any other ever devised by the genius of man," yet adds, "The operation of the telegraph between this city (Washington) and Baltimore, has not satisfied me that under any rate of postage that can be adopted, its revenues can be made to equal its expenditures." This opinion from so responsible and official a source could not but operate disastrously upon Congress in regard to any proposition for the purchase of the invention. But the influence of that opinion was felt beyond the walls of Congress. The companies which had been formed for constructing the telegraph from Baltimore to New-York and from New-York to Buffalo, in the belief that the revenues would at least equal the expenditures, were for the moment paralyzed, and but for the indomitable energy and faith of some of those men who early embarked their pecuniary means in the enterprise, the telegraph might even now be looked upon as too expensive to be practical. If the sacrifices, the labors, the faith and pecuniary means of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, have demonstrated through thirty years of trial the pecuniary value of the telegraph to be, not $100,000, but many millions of dollars, should they not have the credit and the profit due to their confidences and labors in the novel invention? If, therefore, in this age of telegraphic development the Government has at length appreciated the policy of possessing the telegraph, and attaching it (as I originally proposed) to the Post Office Department, I will not doubt that a proper sense of justice will so far influence the proceedings of Congress on the subject that neither the present owners of the telegraph nor the public shall have just cause of complaint. I have many thoughts that crowd upon me for utterance suggested by friendly faces at this board. I cannot but recognize here assembled all the living organizers of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company—the forerunner and the harbinger of the Atlantic Telegraph—an enterprise, the consummation of which has justly conferred such honor on one of them present this evening, and to whom the two continents are so largely indebted, whose labors have been so gracefully and magnanimously acknowledged by the nations whom especially he has benefited. Titles and honors, well deserved, have been the meed of his eminent British associates; titles and honors, which, had he been a Briton born, would have been equally bestowed on him, yet the name of Field will need no prefix nor suffix to keep it in honorable remembrance in both hemispheres. In casting my eyes around I am also most agreeably greeted by faces that carry me back in memory to the days of my art struggles in this city, the early days of the National Academy of Design. Brothers, (for you are yet brothers,) if I left your ranks, you well know it cost me many a pang. I did not leave you until I saw you well established and entering on that career of prosperity due to your own just appreciation of the important duties belonging to your profession. You have an Institution which now holds and (if true to yourselves) will continue to hold a high position in the estimation of this appreciative community. If I have stepped aside from art to tread what seems another path, there is good authority for it in the lives of artists. Science and art are not opposed. Leonardo da Vinci could find congenial relation in scientific researches and invention, and our own Fulton was a painter, whose scientific studies resulted in steam navigation. It may not be generally known that the important invention of the percussion cap is due to the scientific recreations of the English painter Shaw. But I must not further detain you from more instructive speech. One word only in closing. I have claimed for America the origination of the modern telegraph system of the world. Impartial history I think will support that claim. Do not misunderstand me as disparaging or disregarding the labors and ingenious modifications of others in various countries, employed in the same field of invention. Gladly did time permit would I descant upon their great and varied methods. Yet in tracing the birth and pedigree of the modern telegraph, "American" is not the highest term of the series that connects the past with the present; there is at least one higher term, the highest of all, which cannot and must not be ignored. If not a sparrow falls to the ground without a definite purpose in the plans of infinite wisdom, can the creation of an instrumentality, so vitally affecting the interests of the whole human race, have an origin less humble than the Father of every good and perfect gift? I am sure I have the sympathy of such an assembly as is here gathered, if in all humility and in the sincerity of a grateful heart, I use the words of inspiration in ascribing honor and praise to Him to whom first of all and most of all it is preëminently due. "Not unto us, not unto us, but to God be all the glory." Not what hath man, but "What hath God wrought?"

The fifth toast was:

"The Nations united by the Ocean Telegraph and by a common Literature."

RESPONSE OF PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

On rising to respond, Prof. Smith was received with much warmth. He said he felt most unworthy to speak in regard to that part of the toast which related to the telegraph, for he could only speak of it in wonder and gratitude. In passing over the Atlantic Ocean he had thought of the daring and skill of those who had triumphed over the waves, and he hoped and believed it was no after-dinner sentiment when he expressed the hope that this increased facility of communication would unite the nations together, and tend to make kind feelings predominate over the passions which might lead to war. He hoped the same might be said of our common literature. It might not be vain to suppose that when common humanity and common Christianity failed to keep in check the passions of men that literary interests would, but it was reasonable to think that our common literary interests are among those complex forces, which were gradually subduing the bad passions of nations, and which in the end would surely extinguish public war, as they had long ago extinguished private war. There had been and there were still diplomatic questions between the two nations; questions which all right-minded Englishmen hoped, by the efforts of their representatives, to so wield, that, on the one side, no stain might rest upon England, and, on the other hand, that every thorn might be plucked from out of the hearts of the American people. Even while these questions were pending, the works of Motley, of Longfellow, of Bryant, lying on English tables, forbid any cultivated Englishman, at least, from harboring unkind thoughts of the American people. He supposed that no friendly American who has visited the shores of England could retain any unkind feeling toward the old country when he stood by the grave of Shakespeare, and he had abundant reason to gratefully acknowledge the Republic of Letters. When he formed the intention of returning to America to prosecute the historical studies which he had in a previous visit commenced, he was met not only with every sort of kindness and encouragement as a literary man, but was invited to connect himself with the Cornell University. In that connection he had a deep interest, so far as his powers enabled him to usefulness. He spoke warmly of this great institution, of its prospects and purposes, and predicted for it a grand success. He referred to his visit to the United States during the late struggle, and to the kindnesses shown him, and regretted that he had not the wealth or power to requite that kindness, and he hoped that he might prove his gratitude by assisting the Cornell Institute, which bids fair to be a blessing to this State and to the American nation.

The sixth regular toast was:

"*The Management of the Telegraph*—A great trust in the service of truth, and as a bond of society—let it ever be so cherished and maintained."

RESPONSE OF HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

When the applause which greeted his arising had subsided, he said it was with unmixed pleasure and delight that he accepted the kind invitation of the Committee to bear his part in this public congratulation and hearty offering to the genius, felicity and fame of the distinguished guest, and that he craved some right of affection and honor, and even personal interest in his labors and distinction, and the great benefits he has conferred upon the world. He was pleased with the noble sentiments which closed the address of the distinguished guest—the devout sense of duty to God and the generous sentiments of affection to man. He spoke of the founders of States and the pilots that guide their destiny through every danger, the great teachers of morality, the authors and the artists that beautify and enlighten civilization, the great lights of jurisprudence. These are the heroes of our race, these the men whose memory we will not suffer to die. It seemed as if the course of Providence with man was that he should only feel a need and have a desire awakened in order that he might reach out his hand and take the good gift that was ready for his reception. He spoke of the repinings of man at his own weakness, and who envied the superior power of the brutes, for the wings of the eagle that he may cleave the air, and for the respiration of the fish that he may swim the sea. He wonders at the strength of the leviathan, and at the fleetness and endurance of the horse, that can help him over space where man's feet stumble; the roar of the lion and his weight of fall that makes him formidable in life. Then comes this grand procession of inventors, that teach us that God is good in giving man reason. The speaker in his long and eloquent address bestowed the highest compliments upon Prof. Morse for his genius and skill, and concluded amid hearty applause.

The seventh regular toast was

The Telegraphic Wire—The nerve of international life, transmitting the knowledge of events, removing causes of misunderstanding and promoting peace and harmony throughout the world.

RESPONSE OF MR. A. A. LOW.

He said it was to be regretted that some one else had not been chosen to respond to the toast. It would only have been right to call on some one more familiar with public affairs. He fully recognized the value of the telegraphic wires, and among other news he would like to have transmitted over there was whether the *Alabama* claims are to be paid in gold or greenbacks, and also whether or not all these claims have to be liquidated by entertainments given to the American Minister. These things he would like to know. Mr. Low then spoke in humorous terms of the trouble and perplexity the telegraph had caused to the merchants, both of the old and new world. It had, he said, defeated all their projects and undermined all their calculations. Their letters and invoices are rendered stale and unprofitable by this universal diffusion of useful knowledge. He had grave doubts of the entire truth of the sentiment of the toast, for we could all recollect when the rebellion broke out in the South, how the spirit of evil seemed to touch the wires and to light up a fierce flame in the hearts of a misguided people. There was a time, however, when it might have removed misunderstanding and caused peace and harmony to reign. We could recollect the time when Mason and Slidell were seized, and how fierce John Bull became, and how near he was to letting loose the dogs of war. On that day, we are told, the sainted Lincoln avowed his intention to release the prisoners, because it was right to do so. If this could have flashed over the wires, how much would it have calmed the troubled waters. In conclusion the speaker said, let us anticipate the time when the choice of the people shall have assumed the reins of Government, and to all nations shall be flashed forth the words, "Let us have Peace," and then shall come back the golden maxim, "Do as you would be done by, and all causes of misunderstanding shall vanish away."

The eighth toast was:

"The Press and the Telegraph—Coöperating in the Diffusion of Intelligence; the Telegraph to bring it from afar, the Press to spread it abroad."

RESPONSE OF WM. C. BRYANT.

Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant responded as follows: I speak, Mr. President, in behalf of the Press. To the Press the electric telegraph is an invention of immense value. Charles Lamb, in one of his papers, remarks that a piece of news, which when it left Botany Bay was true to the letter, often becomes a lie before it reaches England. It is the advantage of telegraph that gives you the news before circumstances have had time to alter. The Press is enabled to lay it fresh before the reader. It comes to him like a steak hot from the gridiron, instead of being cooled and rendered flavorless by a slow journey from a distant kitchen. A battle is fought a thousand miles away, and we have the particulars while they are taking the wounded to the hospital. A great orator rises in the British Parliament, and we read his words almost before the cheers of his friends have ceased. An earthquake shakes San Francisco, and we have the news before the people who have rushed into the streets have returned to their houses. I am afraid that the columns of the daily newspapers would now seem flat, dull and stale to the reader were it not for the communications of the telegraph. But while the telegraph does this for the Press, the Press in some sort returns the obligation. Were it not for the Press the telegram, being repeated from mouth to mouth, would, from the moment of its arrival, begin to lose something of its authenticity. Every rumor propagated orally at last becomes false. Mr. President, you are familiar with the personification of Rumor by the poets of antiquity—at first of dwarfish size and rapidly enlarging in bulk till her feet sweep the earth and her head is among the clouds. The Press puts Rumor into a straight jacket, swathes her from head to foot, and so restrains her growth. It transcribes the messages of the telegraph in their very words, and thus prevents them from being magnified or mutilated into lies. It protects the reputation of the telegraph for veracity. You know, Mr. President, what a printer's devil is. It is the messenger who brings to the printer his copy—that is to say, matter which is to be put into type. Some petulant, impatient author, I suppose, who was negligent in furnishing the required copy, must have given him that name; although he is so useful that he is better entitled to be called the printer's angel, the original word for angel and messenger being the same. Our illustrious guest, Mr. President has taken portions of the great electric mass, which, in its most concentrated form, becomes the thunderbolt; he has drawn it into slender threads, and every one of these becomes in his hands an obedient messenger—a printer's devil carrying with the speed of a sunbeam volumes of copy to the typesetter. In the treatise on the Bathos, Pope quotes, as a sample of absurdity not to be surpassed, a passage from some play, I think one of Nat. Lee's expressing the modest wish of a lover:

"Ye gods, annihilate both space and time,
And make two lovers happy."

But see what changes a century brings forth. What was then an absurdity, what was arrant nonsense, is now the statement of a naked fact. Our guest has annihilated both space and time in the transmission of intelligence. The breadth of the Atlantic, with all its waves, is as nothing, and in sending a message from Europe to this continent the time, as computed by the clock, is some six hours less than nothing. There is one view of this great invention of the electric telegraph which impresses me with awe. Beside us at this board, along with the illustrious man whom we are met to honor, and whose name will go down to the latest generations of civilized man, sits the gentleman to whose clear-sighted perseverance and to whose energy—an energy which knew no discouragement, no weariness, no pause—we owe it that the telegraphic cable has been laid which connects the Old World with the New through the Atlantic Ocean. My imagination goes down to the chambers of the middle sea, to those vast depths where reposes the mystic wire on beds of coral, among forests of tangle, or on the bottom of dim blue gulfs strewn with the bones of whales and sharks, skeletons of drowned men, and ribs and masts of foundered barks, laden with wedges of gold never to be coined, and pipes of the choicest vintages of earth, never to be tasted. Through these watery solitudes, among the fountains of the great deep, the abode of perpetual silence, never visited by living human presence and beyond the sight of human eye, there are gliding to and fro, by night and by day, in light and in darkness, in calm and in tempest, currents of human thought borne by the electric pulse which obeys the bidding of man. That slender wire thrills with the hopes and fears of nations; it vibrates to every emotion that can be awakened by any event affecting the welfare of the human race. A volume of contemporary history passes every hour of the day from one continent to the other. An operator on the continent of Europe gently touches the keys of an instrument in the quiet room, a message is shot with the swiftness of light through the abysses of the sea, and before his hand is lifted from the machine, the story of revolts and revolutions, of monarchs dethroned and new dynasties set up in their place, of battles and conquests and treaties of peace, of great statesmen fallen in death, lights of the world gone out and new luminaries glimmering on the horizon, is written down in another quiet room on the other side of the globe. Mr. President, I see in the circumstances which I have enumerated a new proof of the superiority of mind to matter, of the independent existence of that part of our nature which we call the spirit, when it can thus subdue, enslave and educate the subtlest, the most active, and in certain of its manifestations the most intractable and terrible of the elements, making it in our hands the vehicle of thought—and compelling it to speak every language of the civilized world. I infer the capacity of the spirit for a separate state of being, its indestructible essence and its noble destiny, and I thank the great discoverer whom we have assembled to honor for this confirmation of my faith.

RESPONSE BY MR. WM. ORTON.

To the ninth regular toast, "The Telegraph in the United States," Mr. Orton responded briefly. He said that the subject might be divided into three parts—the past, present and future. The past had been spoken of by the honored founder of the system, the present was now on trial, and future a matter of speculation. He strongly deprecated the proposal of the National Government to assume control of the telegraph lines of the country, but said that there was a general misapprehension regarding the matter, which he would endeavor to correct. The bill pending before Congress was not to take possession of the three lines already existing between New-York and Washington, but to construct another, of which the Government should have the control and profit. The freedom of the Press, he argued, depended upon the freedom of the telegraph, and both should be preserved.

The tenth toast was as follows:

"The Extension of the Telegraph—It has no limit short of the whole habitable globe."

RESPONSE OF MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. David Dudley Field spoke in reply to this toast as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In the early days of the electric telegraph, a proposition was made that it should be called the Morsograph. I cannot but think that would have been a distinctive and appropriate designation; recalling in all future time as the thing should be mentioned, the history of its origin. But the name of the inventor is no secret, and the world will ratify the judgment we pronounce to-night that, as benefactor and discoverer, his name will be immortal. If we were to measure the future of the telegraph by what it has already accomplished, we should predict for it an indefinite extension. Less than twenty-five years ago the first line was constructed in the United States. Though it extended only from Washington to Baltimore, it was begun in doubt and completed with difficulty. Thence it stretched itself out first to Philadelphia and New-York, then to other principal cities, and afterward along the great thoroughfares. On the other side of the sea it advanced as it advanced here from city to city, and from one market to another. At first laid with hesitation underneath the rivers, it was next carried under narrow seas, and at last plunged into the ocean, and passed from continent to continent. Compare its feeble beginning with its achievement of to-day. Think of the uncertainty with which after weary months upon dusty Maryland roads the last link of that first line was closed, and then think of the exultation with which the great ships in mid ocean lifted up the slender wire from the bottom of the sea, two miles down, when the problem was forever solved, not only that an ocean telegraph was possible, but that it could be so lost as that it might not be found. Standing in the presence of the great inventor, I am constrained to congratulate him upon the fullness of his triumph, as he remembers the early effort, and contrasts it with the marvels of this night in this hall. That little instrument, no larger than the clock upon the chamber mantel, and making as little noise, is yet speaking to both America and Europe; and what it says will be printed before the dawn, and laid at morning under the eyes of millions of readers! Did I say before the dawn? It will meet the dawn as it advances across the confines of Eastern Europe. In the opposite quarter, we know that the message which has just left us for the West will outstrip the day. Even while I have been speaking, the message has crossed the Mississippi, passed the workman laying the furthest rail of the Pacific road, bounded over the Sierra Nevada, and dashed into the plains of California, as the last ray of to-day's sun is fading from the shore, and the twilight is falling upon the Pacific sea. It is, however, not alone its history which justifies us in predicting for the telegraph indefinite extension. Its essential character must, sooner or later, carry it to every part of the habitable globe. Of all the agencies yet vouchsafed to man, it is the most accessible and the most potent. While the machinery itself is simple and cheap, the element from which it is fed is abundant and all-pervading. It is in the heaven above, in the earth beneath, and in the water under the earth. You take a little cup and pass into it a slender wire, when lo! there comes to it a spark from air and water, from the cloud and the solid earth, which the highest mountains cannot stop nor the deepest seas drown, as it dashes on its fiery way, indifferent whether its errand be to the next village or to the Antipodes. No other voice can speak to the far and near at the same time. No other hand can write a message which may be delivered within the same hour at Quebec and at Moscow. By no other means may you converse at once with the farmer of Illinois and the merchant of Amsterdam; with the German on the Danube and the Arab under his palm. In the use of such an instrument there can be no limit but the desire of man to converse with man. If from this populous and opulent capital you would speak with any inhabitant of either hemisphere, you have here an agent which may be brought to do your bidding. If any, however distant, desire to speak with us, they have the means at their command. How great will be the effect of all this upon the civilization of the human race, I do not pretend to foresee. But this I foresee, as all men say, that the necessities of Governments, the thirst for knowledge, and the restless activity of commerce will yet make the telegraph girdle the earth and bind it in a network of electric wire. The Atlantic, the most dangerous and difficult of all the seas, has been crossed. In the Pacific you may pass easily from island to island till you reach the shores of Eastern Asia. There an American Company will take it up and extend it from side to side of the Central Flowery Land. And an English Company is about to cross the straits which divide Australia from the elder continent. Indeed, I think that I declare not only what is possible, but what will come to pass within the next decade—that there will be a telegraph office wherever there is now a post office, and that messages by the telegraph will pass almost as frequently as messages by the mail. Then the different nations and races of men will stand, as it were, in the presence of each other. They will know one another better. They will act and react upon each other. They may be moved by common sympathies and swayed by common interests. Thus the electric spark is the true Promethean fire which is to kindle human hearts. Then will men learn that they are brethren, and that it is not less their interest than their duty to cultivate good will and peace throughout all the earth.

The eleventh regular toast was

The Merchants of New-York—Whose wealth and public spirit have carried the fame of American enterprise around the world.

RESPONSE OF HON. WM. E. DODGE.

Mr. Dodge said that he would not detain them with any lengthened remarks, but merely thank the Committee for their kind remembrance of the merchants of New-York. He then referred to the benefits conferred on the mercantile community by the telegraph. The merchants of New-York had, he said, been changed entirely within the last few years, and this change had resulted from the telegraph. From careful plodding men they had been changed into stirring, anxious men. There was no rest for them now. Even if he retired to his home the telegraph message pursued him, and urged him on to new duties. Small businesses would not pay now. It was only by piling up business on business, and doing it at a small percenatge, that the poor overworked New-York merchant could live. [Laughter and applause.]

Chief Justice Chase remarked that he never knew before how much the New-York merchants re to be pitied.

RESPONSE OF MR. HUGH ALLEN.

To the twelfth toast, "The Telegraph in the British Provinces," Mr. Hugh Allen, of Montreal, responded, and, in doing so, hastily sketched the history of telegraphic enterprises in that part of the country. Mr. Allen, in conclusion, read several congratulatory dispatches from Ottawa, Quebec and other Canadian cities.

RESPONSE OF GOV. CURTIN.

To the thirteenth toast, "The Telegraph in the East," Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, responded in fitting terms. He spoke of the heroism of the men who had devoted their lives, their fortunes and all their energies to the accomplishment of this great enterprise. The telegraph and railroad, he believed, would soon connect not only every part of our own land, but every country on the globe with every other, and then would ensue that glorious day of prophecy when there should, indeed, be "Peace on earth and good-will to men."

CLOSING TOASTS.

To the fourteenth toast, "The Fine Arts—Their beauties rest on the foundations of Science," Mr. Daniel Huntington responded; to the fifteenth toast, "The Printing Press—Perfected by American genius," Col. R. M. Hoe responded, and to the closing toast, "The Ladies," Mr. Gouverner E. Loewey responded, and at an early morning hour the happy company dispersed.

WILLFUL MURDER UP TOWN.

An Irish Saloon Keeper Stabbed Through the Heart by a German Bricklayer—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—His Statement

About 5:30 o'clock last evening, a man named Patrick Tieman, aged 23, a native of Ireland, and residing on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was stabbed through the heart on the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, where he died in a few minutes. It appears that the deceased was slightly intoxicated at the time, and became quite disorderly in the basement saloon of Mrs. Larkins, on the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, and either intentionally or accidentally slapped a German named George Groening in the face. Mrs. Larkin ordered Tieman out of the saloon, which order he obeyed, and then stood at the head of the steps leading from the saloon to the street. Soon after Groening started to go out also, and as he passed Tieman, the latter struck him again in the face. Groening drew a common shoemaker's knife, and stabbed Tieman through the heart, and then escaped.

The wounded man staggered into Hughes' saloon, on the first floor of the same building, where he fell over some barrels, bleeding profusely from the mouth and breast. Several of the bystanders, seeing his desperate condition, picked Tieman up and were carrying him to a drug-store, above Forty-third-street, when death ensued. Officer Bemhotz, of the Twenty-second Precinct, then took charge of the murdered man's remains, and by direction of the Sergeant took them to his late residence, but as his mother was absent from home, the landlord refused admission to the premises. The body was then carried to the Station-house, and subsequently to the Morgue, where they now remain.

Several officers of the Twenty-second Precinct were at once sent out in search of the man who is alleged to have stabbed Tremain, and as Wm. Horan, a barkeeper in Tenth-avenue, knew where Groening resided, and he also proceeded in pursuit. Horan on entering the premises, No. 452 West Thirty-ninth-street, discovered Groening in the yard, and at once arrested him. Groening, on reaching the street, demanded Horan's authority, when the latter called Roundsman Westerfelt, of the Twentieth Precinct, who took the man into custody, and had him locked up in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. The roundsman also examined the room occupied by Groening, and there discovered a shoemaker's knife, very sharp and exhibiting traces of blood on the blade.

On visiting the prisoner at the Police Station, Groening made the following statement: "I am a native of German, aged 51 years, and have been in this country for 48 years. I am a bricklayer by trade, and understand shoemaking enough to mend my own shoes. I have a wife but no children. I was out of work, and this morning I went up Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, where a new building is being put up, and got a job; I commenced work about 8 o'clock, and made three-quarters of a day's work, stopping soon after 3 P. M. I then came down Tenth-avenue, and when in front of Mrs. Larkins' saloon, in the basement of the building on the corner of Forty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, I saw a man unloading several barrels from a truck; I asked him if he wanted help, and he said he did. I helped the man to unload. When we got through we both went into Mrs. Larkins' saloon, and I took a drink of whisky. I know nothing of the stabbing of Tiernan, and I deny having stabbed him."

The Police state that Groening has been two or three times arrested for disorderly conduct, and he once served six months on Blackwell's Island for assault.

The murdered man was the proprietor of several liquor saloons in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, and was well known in that neighborhood. There are several witnesses to the affray, and among them is Michael Casey, of No. 506 Tenth-avenue, who states distinctly that he saw the prisoner have a tussle with Tiernan, and finally stab him in the manner already described. Coroner Schirmer will probably hold an inquest in the case to-day.

Death of Isaac Vanderpoel, of Albany.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 29.

It is with deep grief that we announce the death of Isaac Vanderpoel, of this city. The disease with which he was attacked a few days ago—erysipelas—promised to pass lightly over him, and his physicians and family relied upon his good constitution and his uniform good health to carry him through. Suddenly the disease assumed a malignant and fatal form, and yesterday he yielded to it and died—died with submission to the Divine Will, and with the strong hope of eternal life. Bishop Doane was with him, administering the consolation of religion through all his last conscious hours.

He was of a noble, generous and sensitive nature; loved most and best appreciated where best known. He was generous to the poor, devoted in friendship, and disinterested and zealous in every cause he espoused.

He was a son of James Vanderpoel, Judge of the Third Circuit, under the Constitution of 1821. He was born in Kinderhook, but was educated in Albany, whither his father removed in 1830. He graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and soon after commenced the study of the law.

The strong political convictions of his family, and the influence of his brother-in-law, John Van Buren, brought him actively into politics. But though generous and enthusiastic, his mild nature and fine instincts forbade him to indulge in any of the acerbity of partisanship.

While quite a young man he was elected Alderman and Supervisor of his ward. In 1852 he was Assistant Adjutant-General under Gen. Temple, and on his death succeeded him to the chief office. In 1862, on the incoming of Seymour's second Administration, he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief, and the whole charge of the militia service of the State was assigned to his department. At the time of his death he was City Attorney. He was agent of the Widows' and Orphans' Insurance Company in New-York since its establishment.

He was in the full possession of his faculties, and his life, which had not been without vicissitudes of fortune, seemed almost to be crowned with success. He was the centre of a happy home, and he held a position of honor and esteem among his fellow-men.

He was born in 1821, and was 47 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children; but the shadow of death which casts its blackness upon his loved family, spreads a wide circle of gloom through the circle of his friends.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Colored Home.—The inmates of the Colored Home and Hospital, in East Sixty-fifth street, were pleasantly entertained at their institution last evening. An interesting and varied programme of exercises was provided for their enjoyment by the kind lady directors of the Home, who intended that it should take the place of a Christmas festival. Rev. Mr. Anell, Chaplain of the Institution, presided, and encouraging and happy addresses were made by Rev. George J. Mingins, Dr. Hammond, and Rev. Mr. Thompson. But the most decidedly pleasant feature of the occasion was the bestowal of presents on the inmates, to the number of over 200 men, women and children, each of whom received some useful, palatable and ornamental remembrance of the holidays.

Fire in Warren-street.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the third floor of the large five-story building No. 47 Warren-street, occupied by Rheinstein, Wolf & Co., shirt manufacturers. The fire was confined to the floor in which it originated, and the firm sustained a loss of $1,000. The second floor is occupied by Evan Beach, dealer in cloths, and the first floor by J. A. Monsell & Co., dealers in hardware, who sustained slight loss by water. The damage to the building is estimated at $2,000.

Fire in a Distillery.—At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of the large brick building No. 318, and the frame building No. 320, East Forty-eighth-street, occupied by Prince & Bacharach as a distillery. The flames spread with great rapidity, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, and the firemen found it very difficult to check their progress, until the greater part of the premises was gutted by the element. A loss of $30,000 was sustained by the firm on building and stock, understood to be fully covered by insurance.

Police Order for New Year's Day.—Superintendent Kennedy issued the following order yesterday to the Captains of the Metropolitan Police: "You will order both platoons of your command on duty, on Friday, Jan. 1, 1869, (New Year's,) and take such measures as you may deem necessary and sufficient to preserve the peace of your precinct."

Sunday School Exhibition.—The Chapel of the Crown of Life, in West Fifty-first-street, was abundantly filled last evening, the occasion being an exhibition by the Sundry School scholars. The programme included recitations, dialogues and music, which were very agreeably rendered.

The Yacht Henrietta.—The yacht *Henrietta*, the famous winner of the ocean race in December 1866, sailed yesterday with Gen. J. H. Van Alen and son on board, on a three months' cruise to the West Indies.

ROBERT BROWNING.

THE RING AND THE BOOK. By Robert Browning, M. A. In two volumes. Vol. I. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co

Crossing the old square where stands the Palazzo Vecchio, in Florence, Robert Browning paused at a book-stall, and found and purchased there an old yellow book, wherein a curious trial is reported, with all the facts, charges, arguments and incidents. The poem before us is elaborated from this antique record. Often have such documents furnished authors with tragic and dramatic materials: from Scott to Thackeray, British novelists have stated their obligations to such sources of authentic information. In this instance, the main points are these: A poor Tuscan of rank took unto himself a wife—the daughter of a prosperous but plebeian Roman named Comparini, and went to live in his old palace at Orezzo, accompanied by the parents of his bride; they—the father and mother—soon left their son-in-law in dismay, because of his savage conduct, both as husband and son-in-law, and returned to Rome to avoid paying the promised dowry, on the plea that Pompilla was an adopted daughter only; soon after, she also—the wife—abandoned her husband, under the protection of a priest, named Capon Sacchi. Of course, the tyrannical husband was exasperated, and Guido-Franceschini—for that is his noble name—pursued and secured his wife, and then sued for a divorce from her. During the trial she was placed under the care of her parents, and while with them a child was born to her, which she declares the legitimate offspring of her ill-fated marriage. Her husband forcibly entered the house, killed both his wife's parents and mortally wounded her. He and his accomplices were captured, tried and executed for murder.

Browning has woven these incidents into a very long narrative, written in blank verse; his familiarity with art, scenery, language, character, and every element of Italian life, enables him to expatiate, in elaborate and often minute description; while the *pros* and *cons* of the case afford scope for argumentation and discourse; and to what length these materials are thus wrought out, may be inferred from the fact that the beautiful duodecimo before us, consisting of 329 pages, is but the first volume of the *Ring and the Book.* The power of language, the effectiveness of words, has rarely been exhibited more freely than in parts of this narrative; Browning's vocabulary is exhaustless; moreover, there is an audacity of expression seldom encountered; there are passages of singular terseness and point; sometimes a Dantesque energy, sometimes an Anglo Saxon sense, sometimes a Southern European flow and freedom, at once striking and combined with original emphasis. But with all these merits, many lines, sometimes whole pages, are prosaic, descending to bald details and colloquial phrases utterly alien to poetry, either as an art or a sentiment; yet intermingled with pathos of graphic distinctness and DeFoe-like verisimilitude. In so long a work it is hardly to be expected that a sustained elevation, or an unfaltering beauty can be preserved; but the lapses from what we may call the ideal in expression, the eloquent in diction, are frequent; still the reader, curious in verbal art, or perhaps we should say, verbal audacity, in a man of genius, will be led on to trace the windings of this rough river of speech with its bright shallows, and dashing waves, and strong currents, and dark pools, and intervals of turbid or tranquil stagnation. It is a tale told with a kind of earnest faith—told diffusely, emphatically, and as if the telling was a personal business of special interest; and so the attention is ever and anon riveted as at an actual trial of tragic complexity. Browning's admirers will find much to enjoy in this his extended elaboration of

> —— pure, crude fact,
> Secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard,
> And brains high-blooded, ticked two centuries since.

Those who do not belong to this class of readers will, perhaps, shrink from so voluminous a poem; those who delight in personal sentiment will think the story too remote for attraction; and such as only enjoy dainty, delicate and brief flights of the muse, will lack the courage to faithfully possess themselves of this poem, by patient and sympathetic attention; but whoever faithfully masters the work will be fully compensated by the freedom and force of expression, by the occasional freshness and significance of the diction, and by a certain latent power and brave utterance which, like the wind and waves, to one who heartily breasts them, gives spring and cheer to nerve and brain. It is almost impossible to quote satisfactorily from the book; its merit lies in its general, not special effects. Having thus borne testimony to its worth, we cannot forbear enlarging somewhat on the tendencies and traits of its author.

There are writers whose genius we admire, whose fertility we honor, and whose literary services in behalf of truth and beauty excite deep gratitude, and yet who provoke while they charm us. Carlyle, by his eloquent exposition of shams, by his brave advocacy of right, and his earnest recognition of the original in character and the worthy in purpose, has won the allegiance of many a youthful mind and put it on the track of independent thought and intrepid self-reliance; but he puerilely mars the continuity of his influence and the consistency of his pleas and protests, by savagely and ignorantly misrepresenting the triumphs of freedom through a long and bloody ordeal on this continent, and by his extravagant declamation against the very elements of the social progress whereof, thirty years ago, he was the honored prophet. Ruskin, by his exquisite local pictures, by the beauty and force of his delineation of nature and his winsome vindication of the true mission of art, has laid all æsthetic minds under great obligations, and elevated the ideal standard of culture in modern society. But his dogmatic repudiation of the Old Masters, his exclusive idolatry of Turner, his perverse glorification of certain artists and depreciation of others, have diminished the completeness of his fame and created a profound distrust of his critical consistency. When we turn from eminent prose writers who deal with the practical questions of the day and the philosophy of life, to the living poets, we admit, at once, that a larger scope is given for the development of personality, and a more comprehensive criticism demanded, inasmuch as the world of imagination is limitless, and not to be guaged by an arbitray law. Still even poetry is to be estimated as an art as well as an inspiration, and we are justified in demanding of its gifted votaries such a use of their transcendant powers, as, while conserving the beautiful and spontaneous, and giving free range thereto, shall, at the same time, so wisely, and we may add, conscientiously develop these essential principles—so shape and modify their expression, as to insure the most felicitous and desirable results. We respect individuality, especially that of a great soul; we appreciate the right such beings enjoy of "singing at their own sweet will;" and we deprecate interference therewith, only when the legitimate influence and authority of the bard himself is at stake. In the case of Robert Browning, we find an originality which, of itself, is one of the strongest imaginable claims upon respect, and one of the greatest imaginable attractions. We rejoice in the vigor and self-reliance of such a minstrel; we honor the manliness of his muse. It is refreshing to turn from the polished sentimentalities of inferior poets, and revel in the robust fluency of a man who has such clear perceptions of the truth of things—such a true eye for the picturesque, such a command of the strong elements of our vernacular; and, above all, such an objective grasp of his themes. In all these respects, Browning is superior. He does not evolve a morbid self-consciousness or a shallow egotism; he goes to work in the true spirit of an artist, in seizing on what is impressive, true, and poetic; he is effective, bold, often interesting, always suggestive. What prevents us from enjoying to the full his rare gifts is his theory of his own art, or, perhaps we should say, his willful use of its materials. The same power, pathos, fancy and feeling otherwise directed, differently used, would captivate and cultivate thousands; whereas, in its present form, it merely gratifies and interests a comparatively few. Far be it from us to commend the seeking of popular favor by disloyalty to conviction or to one's true ideal; we would not have Browning relinquish a sentiment or modify an opinion; we would only have him turn to better account the rich and rare materials of his divine art, of which he has so affluent a supply. Write what he will, and how he will, no lover of poetry or student of language can fail to enjoy and profit by his verse; but that verse, otherwise directed, would lure, instruct, and delight infinitely more. Browning's poetry to us is like a mine of silver and gold; we have the precious metal in nuggets, and we would have it in a form better adapted for a circulating medium and a household treasure. It is, indeed, pure gold all the same, but encrusted, overlaid, often buried from common sight, and sometimes dug out with no little care and patience by those capable of distinguishing between tinsel and treasure. Would he had concentrated into forms of grace what he elaborates into voluminous but uncrystallized beauty; would he had lavished his picturesque skill upon subjects nearer our homes and hearts; would he could find it in his soul to celebrate truths, to delineate characters, to give expression to passions in such forms and phases that they could permeate society and leaven our material life, minister to the regeneration of the English drama, and elevate and deepen the consciousness of the youth of two hemispheres!—instead of furnishing quaint and curious, strong and striking studies of nature and life, of history and character—too intricate in style, too diffuse in range, too distant in association, too rugged in form, to become a vital part of the intellectual life of the day; and better fitted to prove his own genius than to minister to the familiar artistic enjoyment of his contemporaries!

Here, for instance, we have a mediæval story, twice or thrice told in the same poems, and told with an extraordinary force and freedom of language; the story itself is, by no means, in its bare details, poetic—the reverse; it is one of those histories of violence and domestic misery which Italian annals so abundantly furnish; in fact, the materials were found, as we have seen, in the record of an old trial; with a patience, a tact and an intensity only possible to a born poet. Browning has woven from these tragic elements a tale in verse, which is distinguished for its *realism;* we are not beguiled by a musical rythm, or minute delicacies of sentiment—but our interest is sustained by the vivid truth of the tale as related by the poet. One would suppose the events had occurred under his eye, and that he was interested in making the recital at once graphic and authentic. Our opinion of Browning's dramatic power is increased by this poem. But its essence finely wrought out would make a more attractive and enduring work. Doubtless the taste of the age in regard to poetry is somewhat emasculated. Graceful lyrics are in vogue—high finished, too much the test of excellence. Longfellow's sentiment and melody and Tennyson's subtle metaphors have quite taken the place of Byron's impassioned personality and the rhetorical fervor of Campbell. When we revert to the old English dramatists, we seem to go at a bound from an age of *dilettantes* to one of heroes—so earnest is the utterance of Elizabethan bards—so primitive and profound the passions expressed. We honor Browning for having set the example of vigor in expression as opposed to over-refinement and fastidiousness; but it is well for the poet of our day to remember that science has enlarged the vision and wide activity limited the readers of the nineteenth century; that even the scholar has to economize time, and that, accordingly, he must woo the bard of this age and lovers of the muse, by concentrating the spirit and giving luminous emphasis and musical point to his verse, so that it shall penetrate the vast material atmosphere and steal winningly upon the overcharged mind; and, like a gem wherein is imprisoned light the most pure and potent, be worn lovingly on the bosom of beauty and the brow of wisdom. Quality in letters is daily becoming the test and triumph rather than quantity. Art—refined, graceful, expressive—moulding into the clearest and most terse expression the pliant utterance of genius—is now the essential condition whereby the public ear and heart are effectually reached and retained.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Condition of the Blacks Around Beaufort—Want of Schools and Instruction—The Land and Labor Problem Among Them—Effect of Bad Treatment.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Beaufort, S. C., Monday, Dec. 21, 1868.

Many interesting facts are coming to light regarding the condition of our emancipated fellow-citizens in this special locality, where few extrinsic disturbing elements enter into the problem of their development. As a general statement, the population of these islands may be said to be black. For instance, on Port Royal Island there are, outside of Beaufort, not over eight resident families of whites; and out of a poll of 414, there were only five white voters, and in the entire parish it is only about one in twenty-seven. Hence the influence and restraint of the whites over them may be said to be at a minimum. But their conduct and bearing as citizens is nothing different from that of white persons of the same degree of intelligence and development. In matters of public import you can see growth—slow, but healthful. At the first election in this precinct there was a wild hubbub. The blacks were excited—jealous of their rights, as persons ignorant of their rights are apt to be—and came on in armed bands, as if expecting to fight to maintain their rights, and, of course, trespassed grievously on personal rights, as was inevitable. They soon learned better than that, and at the last election perfect order was maintained from beginning to end without the slightest difficulty. They have not yet acquired sufficient intelligence to be able to manage an election of themselves, for they cannot read and write well enough to read the poll lists, to check off the names, and write the names of the voters, and, of course, they are not able to interpret and apply the Registry law.

The great trouble is with the younger generation. Boys and girls run away from parents and guardians as they are compelled to labor, collect at the centres of population, and prey upon society. Young persons, married and unmarried, are rapidly acquiring the habit of wandering from place to place "to hunt vittel." In some cases it is a matter of necessity, but it is far more frequently a matter of choice. The excitement of new and changing scenes of labor is pleasanter than settling down on their own land, whether bought or rented, and making the most of it. Some make a good living this way, and all could if they would; but they prefer to "go walk." Poor crops and this habit of "hunting vittel" repeat themselves. They will put in say a large crop in the Spring; that is comparatively an easy matter. When the time arrives that this crop needs hard and constant work their corn gives out, and the men—and often the women—must earn wages to get something "to go 'pon." Their crop suffers, and is gathered in, a half or a third crop. When Winter weather comes they sit down and eat what they have raised, which may last till the time when the new crop needs the hard work, when they must go again and earn their daily food in working for others, and so on. Still they do as well as can rationally be expected, considering their condition. There is here and there thrift, and the plain development of real manly qualities, and the proper managing of the young of the family, as large a proportion as you will see among whites under the same circumstances. As I have said before, in time the large proportion of the negroes will be unable to retain their lands, will find that they can live easier by daily labor, and will grow into a state of dependence upon employers who are interested in intelligent, trusty and skilled labor. Here, of course, the collisions which take place on the mainland, where they are scattered about among their old masters, do not occur. And there is no need of this conflict. They are just as responsive to law as any people in the world. They will accept of punishment, when justly rendered by law, just as readily. They are not quarrelsome nor difficult. They have a reasonable amount of moral sense. If they find the only law with which they are met is force,—the pistol, the knife, the bludgeon,—if they find that rights and privileges differ according to color, they will defend themselves.

Many of the people living here are refugees, and are constantly visiting their old homes in Savannah and Georgia, and reliable accounts come back which are startling. Every man carries his weapon of death wherever he goes. Whites and negroes are shot down without warning. All live in constant fear of violence and robbery. A feeling of hate and ill-will is rapidly gaining ground between the races. The blacks are boisterously enjoying themselves at a gathering; the Police are called on to preserve the peace; men are roughly ordered under arrest without explanation or form of law. Resistance ensues, and bloodshed follows on both sides. Now, I undertake to say that even-handed justice, fearlessly and charitably rendered, would put a stop to this state of things instantly. In this State there seems to be comparatively little of such violence. It would hardly pay where the negroes preponderate.

It is to be hoped that the school system will be thoroughly reorganized so that all children can attend a school permanently maintained. The plantation system results in a great waste of labor and funds, as I have said before. A teacher is at a place this year and perhaps next, then the school will be discontinued at that place for a year or two, and when the scholars are scattered and their interest lost, and their improvement dissipated, another teacher will be sent on. It seems as if a corps of teachers might be permanently established at central places, and a great amount of good be accomplished. In this matter of educating the rising generation of negroes lies the key to the whole question. H.

Independence of the Press.

A large number of the eminent citizens of Boston, with Gov. Bullock at their head, and embracing some of the best known and most respected names of Massachusetts, have tendered Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, a public dinner, as a means of testifying their "respect for his character as a man and for his courage as an independent editor."

The following is the letter of Mr. Bowles in reply:

Springfield, Dec. 28, 1868.

Gentlemen: While I receive your compliment with gratitude and pride, I beg you will excuse me from the dinner. I cannot feel that I have done or suffered so much more than many of my brethren for the cause of independent journalism as to justify me in so far violating my conviction of the desirability of maintaining the impersonality of the Press as a great means of its growth, its power, and its independence. Besides, no dinner, with speeches and presence, however brilliant and attractive, could add force or influence to the brief word you have written. When gentlemen of so widely different associations as yourselves, representing opposing political parties, and all the leading interests and professions of society, unite to speak for the integrity and independence of journalism, there is cause for rejoicing and hope for us all.

The corruptions in politics and the corruptions in business affairs have become offensive and startling within the last few years; and the moral sense of the community seems at times to have become blunted by the successful display and repetition of practices that violate every principle of fair dealing and integrity, and put the control of Government and the value of many kinds of property at the mercy of political adventurers and ruthless stock gamblers. The Press really seems to be the best if not the only instrument with which honest men can fight these enemies of order and integrity in government and security in property. I know it is often crude in its reports and wanton and careless in its comments; these evils must and will be corrected with its growth—and, compared with its future, American journalism is now but in its feeble infancy;—but we have more to fear at present from its good nature, from its subserviency, from its indifference, from its fear to encounter prosecutions and loss of patronage by the exposure of the wrong and the exposition of the right. A courageous independence and integrity of purpose, coupled with a fearless expression of truth as to all public individuals, corporations and parties, are the features in its character to be most encouraged now. We can be patient with crudeness, even with a degree of recklessness, if we can have these other and necessary qualities in vigorous exercise. The Press of to-day should be what Russell Lowell describes it, "a dreadful mastiff, with a scent so keen for sheep in wolves' clothing and for certain other animals in lions' skins," rather than the crouching spaniel, begging for food from every quarter, licking the hand that disgraces it, and only mildly protesting against outrages upon itself and the community it is set to guard.

My own observation is, that the Press rarely does injustice to a thoroughly honest man or cause. It may be deceived with regard to a private individual and misrepresent him for a time; but, with reference to public men and measures, its knowledge is more intimate and complete than that of any other agency possibly can be; and I know that it withholds unjustly to the public one hundred times, where it speaks wrongly once of the individual. Certainly, nine out of ten of all libel suits against the Press are brought by adventurers and speculators and scoundrels, whose contrivances to rob the public have been exposed.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for the compliment to myself. I thank you much more for the encouragement and inspiration you have given to the cause of independent journalism.

And I remain yours very truly,

SAMUEL BOWLES.

The Circumstances Attending the Death of Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 27.

Mrs. Dickens, widow of the late Augustus N. Dickens, and sister-in-law to Charles Dickens, the well-known novelist, was found dead in her bed on Christmas Day, at her residence, No. 568 North Clark-street, in this city. She and her children were invited to a party, given on Christmas Eve, by Mrs. Lawrence, cousin to her husband, who lives on the West Side. Mrs. Dickens did not go herself but sent her children, and the following note explaining her absence:

Dear Emily: After seeing you yesterday somebody relieved me of my purse and its contents. The affair has worried me so that I have concluded not to accept your invitation for myself, but to let the children come. Please see them safely to the cars; or, if too late after your festivities, keep them all night; but be sure and send them home early in the morning, as we are anticipating a merry little dinner to-morrow. BERTHA.

The children parted fondly from their mother, little thinking they would never again see her alive. They went to the party with light hearts, and enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent. When the fun and frolic had ended, it was found too late for them to go home, so Mrs. Lawrence kept them until the next morning. She then placed them on the cars, and they reached the house about noon. Going to the door they knocked, but no answer was returned; all was still and silent as the grave. Supposing their mother was at Mrs. Barnard's, next door, they went in and asked that lady, who, in return, asked them if their mother had not gone over to Mrs. Lawrence's. She had not, nor was she at Mrs. Barnard's; therefore she must be at home. After further knocking without effect, Mr. Barnard entered the house by raising a window, and then opened the front door. Mrs. Barnard and the children entered, the former going directly to Mrs. Dickens' room, where she found her in bed, her head resting on one hand, the other lying on the counterpane. Her face was composed and as natural as if she were in a deep sleep, and so it proved—that she was in the sleep that knows no waking. Mrs. Barnard found the body quite warm and soft. Dr. Seifert, who lives opposite, was at once sent for, and, on examining, pronounced life extinct, and that death was caused by an overdose of morphine.

By the side of the bed were found two bottles, one of them nearly full of morphine and the other empty. An empty wineglass, in which traces of morphine were discernible, stood near the bottles. The scene that took place when the little ones, who came home to partake of Christmas fare, and found they had no mother any more, may be imagined.

It seems that for about eight months Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of taking morphine to allay the pain of severe attacks of neuralgia, to which she was a victim. On Christmas Eve she told Mrs. Barnard that her stock of morphine was nearly exhausted, and requested her to get her a supply at the druggist's. Mrs. Barnard did so. This accounts for the two bottles found by the bedside, one of which was empty, the other, the same Mrs. Barnard purchased, was nearly full, shewing that but little of it had been used. It would seem that she took too much of the narcotic by mistake. It is not generally believed that she committed suicide, as she had made every preparation for Christmas dinner; the turkey was in the sideboard ready for roasting, the children's candy, and the raisins, and other ingredients for plum-pudding were in the house. She also expected her children home, and in the note to Mrs. Lawrence enjoyed by anticipation the family gathering around the Christmas board. It is true that a small pecuniary loss incurred on Wednesday preyed upon her mind, and may have produced melancholy. The following letter explains the matter:

No. 568 North Clark-street, Dec. 23, 1868.

Gentlemen: During a necessary visit to the city yesterday I was unfortunately relieved of my purse, (either in some crowded store or car,) which contained a certificate of deposit on your bank for $100, (unsigned.) I therefore promptly caution you not to pay to any other person than myself the same or any smaller amount, unless applied for in person by your much obliged,

BERTHA P. DICKENS.

To the President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.

This letter shows that she was not in pecuniary distress, and that she contemplated calling at the bank "in person." Besides the certificate of deposit, there was only a small amount of currency in her pocket-book. She was at Mrs. Barnard's, at 5 o'clock on Christmas Eve, and was seen again by one of the family at 9 o'clock. She made a call on Mrs. Phillips, one of her acquaintances, the same evening. All these persons state that she was in good spirits, cheerful and bright. On the other hand, it is known that for some time back she has been reading a work on morphine, which goes to show either that her mind was running on the subject of poisons, or that, as she used morphine so much, she wished to acquaint herself with its properties and effects.

Coroner Cleaves held an inquest on Christmas night, when Mrs. Barnard and the physicians were examined. The substance of their testimony is given above, and the investigation resulted in a verdict that deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine, administered by herself while in a state of mental aberration. The mental aberration was presumed, because she had been studying the work on morphine, which may or may not be a violent presumption.

The deceased was born in England, some thirty-nine years ago. Her father was Mr. Phillips, a prominent London solicitor, and her brothers and sisters move in respectable society in England. She married Augustus Dickens, and with him came to this country and to this city, about 12 years since. When death made her a widow she had three young children depending upon her. She was dependent upon the bounty of her father and brothers, from whom she received the money that built the house in which she lived. Her father died about a year ago, leaving her enough to rear her children respectably. The children are three—two boys and a girl—Bertram, a manly little lad of twelve; Adrian, an intelligent boy of eight, and Amy, a pretty and interesting girl of six. They are now doubly orphans. Fortunately, they have some kind friends in the city, and there was no lack of womanly sympathy and kind help in the house of mourning yesterday. Fair and nimble fingers sewed quickly to prepare for the funeral, and the children were taken care of at the house of Mrs. Lawrence, where they will remain until arrangements are made for their future. It is believed that eventually they will be sent to England.

Street Sketches in Seville, Spain—Andalusian Minstrelsy and Dancing.

Seville Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

One of the sights of Seville is the fruit market of the Incarnacion. It is an oblong square, covering more ground than Covent Garden, and, with the exception of one broad stone thoroughfare, dividing it into two halves, and an open paved way running right round it, is completely covered with lofty whitewashed brick sheds, cool and airy, through which you may take a delightful stroll, inhaling fragrant odors, and surrounded by a wealth of color that would exhaust an artist's palette. From the beams and rafters above you hang long strings of onions, their glittering coats a bright reddish brown—festoons of scarlet and emerald pepper-pods—huge cocoa-nuts in their rhinocerontic outer shells—gourds of all shapes and hues—mighty cucumbers and choice melons in nets, hung up to ripen. To the right and left of your path are the stalls, small inclosures like cattle-pens; in the centre of each squats its proprietor, hedged in on all sides by piles of fruit. Great bags of chestnuts are poured out prodigally at his feet; round his head are clustered enormous bunches of grapes, hanging from the woodwork of his stall; pyramids of muskmelons encompass him round about; deep baskets, overflowing with pomegranates tinted like the falling leaf, yellow and rosy apples, pimento and delicate milk-white onions, form the front bulwark of his stronghold; and close behind him, shielded by his body from the raids of adventurous, prowling *por-dios-señores* and boys, is a large osier pannier, half filled with soft hay, into which he throws, with a lofty and careless air, the coins you give him in exchange for his tempting commodities. A clumsy pair of scales dangles hard by, in which he weighs the ponderous melons and gleaming onions—the smaller fruit are sold by number, these and the peppers by weight. Of all the splendid objects displayed in his store, the only ones that fulfill their outward promise are the pomegranates, onions and chestnuts; the rest are fair outside and disappointment within. Those golden grapes, glowing with the hot kiss of the Autumn sun, are little but skin and stones, the former being about as thick and tough as a kid glove. Those prodigious melons, dark green, turned up with delicate yellow, are as insipid as weak sugar and water. Those peaches, big as cricket balls, are as hard and ungrateful to the palate; as projectiles in time of war they might be useful—as comestibles they are naught. Those lordly-gilded apples, flecked with pink and crimson bars, are so many gaily-clothed globes of pith. Spanish fruit, which, with ever so little care and cultivation, should be, by reason of the soil and climate, some of the finest in the world, is merely a delusion and a snare; it grows in accordance with the fanciful decrees of Dame Nature run wild, and, like many other untended products of this hapless country, hath a seemly exterior, *et voilà tout.* Lingering along the approaches to the market, and wistfully snuffing the highly-scented heaps lining their road, come companies of patient, ear-twitching donkeys, laden with bags of chestnuts and pimento packed in matting, and carelessly hallooed along by a being who looks a much more ferocious beast than any of his convoy. He wears a short jacket of goatskin or sheepskin, the hair or wool outside, ragged breeches reaching to the middle of his thigh, and kept together by a sash, once red, in which is stuck a murderous snickersnee. His beard mixes with the tawny hair on his naked breast, blackened by the fierce sun; his hand is swathed in a handkerchief brown with grease and dirt; and his feet are protected by toeless sandals, fastened round the ankle with leathern thongs. Beggars, afflicted with the most revolting infirmities, dog your steps as you saunter through the arcades, and do their best—as indeed they do in every part of Spain—to spoil your enjoyment of the gay scene. At the rate of a cuarto to every four beggars, Rothschild or Erlanger would, after a short residence in this Peninsula, be reduced to competition with their *bénéficiaires.* Walk once round the Puerta del Sol at Madrid, and you shall be importuned at least three hundred times for alms. Traverse the short distance between the Plaza de la Libertad and the Cathedral at Seville, and your heart shall be made sick with more harrowing appeals and awful manifestations of deformity and disease than the experience of a lifetime in England or France could afford you. Besides the genuine unfortunates that possess only too terrible claims to your compassion, there are hundreds of idle vagabonds of either sex whose mendicancy is a blot upon public decency. Many decently-dressed and comely girls will solicit alms from you, and if they meet with a refusal, will change their piteous whine to a whisper of infamous import. Men, comfortably clad and bearing themselves like gentlemen, extend their hands haughtily to you as you pass them, and rebuke your niggardliness with a scowl of offended dignity when you utter the shibboleth, "*Perdone Usted por Dios, hermano.*" Of Spain's many curses, surely her beggars are among the very worst.

To-night, in company with a goodly muster of English and American ladies and gentlemen, I visited the weekly entertainment of national dances given at the Salon de Recreo (formerly the Convent of St. Francis,) in the Calle Tarifa, and was fortunate enough to see the jaleo performed by a celebrated Gitana, and to witness her marvelous evolutions in no end of boleros, fandangos, olés and seguidillas. I cannot hope to give you an idea of the nervous excitement induced by the contemplation of real Spanish dancing. Neither the Hungarian czardas nor the Rouman hora, the Neapolitan tarantella nor the Dalmatian tzietoodra, is endowed with the same magical faculty of exhilarating the spectators that is possessed by these extraordinary performances. The *locale* in which they take place is, in itself, so characteristic of Spain that it deserves a word or two of notice. Picture to yourselves a long, low room, dimly lighted, and roughly floored with fir planks, no two of which are level one with another. Round the whitewashed walls are ranged deal benches, and under the orchestra, consisting of a solitary fiddle utterly devoid of bowels of compassion, stands a long, hard, red sofa, for the accommodation of distinguished foreigners. Half a dozen cane-bottomed stools, planted within the circle of benches, are occupied by the dancers, five in number, and a *chitarrista*, who not only thrums his instrument pitilessly, but at intervals, when seguidillas are being performed, mews forth a number of impromptu stanzas with inconceivable shrillness. Imagine, if you can, an amorous tom cat enlarged to the size of a bullock, with voice proportionate, squealing forth his loving plaint of passionate solicitation on the tiles, and you will form a vivid notion of an Andalusian minstrel chanting a seguidilla. But the dancing! Shade of David! Not the Almehs of Egypt dance with such voluptuous vivacity, such panther-like flexibility of motion. The jaleo, for instance, is a performance in which the body is kept perfectly erect from the waist upward, only the hips and lower limbs being rythmically convulsed into strange and significant contortions. This dance is accompanied by the clapping of hands, contributed by all the bystanders in strictly-marked time, and is desperately exhausting to the dancer. Boleros, fandangos, and olés you have seen plenty of in London, but, I suspect, never executed as they are in this frowsy third floor of the Calle Tarifa. After the first general performance each girl (and some of them are extremely good-looking) plucks her handkerchief from under her spangled boddice, and throws it to the gentleman whom she fancies to be most vividly impressed by her grace, beauty, or skill; and the strict etiquette of the room not only precludes you from rejecting this mark of favor, but enjoins you to knot up in it, ere you return it to her, a golden two-dollar piece, or a *peso fuerte* at the very least. To give it back to her empty is not only a cruel slight to her talent, but a grievous offence, as her companions are sure to notice the implied scorn of the action, and to twit her with it till her large black eyes flash with fury, or haply overflow with tears of mortification. Bonbons are allowable, but shabby.

After the heat, closeness and wild excitement experienced in the Recreo, how delicious to stroll home through the ghostly streets of Seville, lighted up by a moon so brilliant that the uses of the serenos' lanterns are limited to furnishing you with a light for your cigar! We cross the orange-bedecked Place of the Duke, by the tottering Convent of San Miguel, along the narrow Sierpes, half flooded in pellucid light, half wrapt in the blackest of shadows; and so, through the handsomest square in Europe (Plaza de la Libertad) to the cosy, snug Fonda de Londres, where no light infantry assail your slumbering body, and even the mosquitoes are restrained by their feelings from disgracing so respectable a house by tricks upon travelers.

The Attempt at Suicide in City Hall Park.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Dec. 26.

An item appeared in the New-York papers yesterday, stating that a young man named Stevenson, from Bridgeport, attempted suicide in the Park, and giving the reasons therefor, &c. The real causes were not given. The boy was laboring under an attack of temporary derangement, resulting from a recent injury to his head. He has since been recovered by his friends, and is now at home, and much better. At the time that he was found, he had money upon his person and valuables enough to have carried him half across the continent. He was under the impression that he had no money or friends, and was wandering about in a manner clearly indicating an unsettled mind. He had friends and relatives in New-York and Brooklyn to whom he could have gone in case of necessity, and to whom he would have gone had he been rational. The accidental glancing of the pistol ball against a piece of iron in one of his breast pockets saved him from death, probably, and it was a most fortunate escape.

Southern Ladies Teaching School.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 23.

The widow of one of the most distinguished of the Lieutenant-Generals of the Confederate army, who, before the war, possessed great wealth, and had been reared from infancy in the midst of every enjoyment and luxury, is now a teacher in a young ladies' school in this city. We are glad to learn that the estimable lady referred to has had every encouragement to persevere in her entirely new pursuit. She had already been preceded in the same career by a near relative of Jefferson Davis, who, too, has been made a widow by the war, and thrown on her resources for a support. Nevertheless, and despite her delicate organization and want of previous training, this lady set to work so zealously to qualify herself for the duties of teacher that now she is at the head of one of our most popular and successful schools for young people in the First District. These are only two of many similar examples of that true heroism which so gracefully adapts itself to the most violent changes of fortune, and instead of pining and wasting with sorrow over the sad bereavements of the past, confronts and conquers the severest adversity by a noble fortitude, constancy and courage.

Grapes in Los Angeles County, Cal.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 14.

It is stated on good authority that the vintage of Los Angeles County will this year produce one million and a half gallons of wine, to make no account of the value of table grapes shipped from there to San Francisco and other markets. This wine will average at least half a dollar per gallon. Los Angeles will, therefore, realize $750,000 from her wine product. Half of this is said to be from the Anaheim Vineyards. Probably the entire area of land from which this wine has been made does not exceed 8,000 acres. The County of San Joaquin, from 100,000 acres of the best average wheat land in the State, will aggregate 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth, at $1 67 per cental, (the average price this year,) just about $1 per bushel, or an aggregate of $2,000,000. From these figures, it appears that about 21,000 acres in grapes will yield as much in value, in wine alone, at fifty cents per gallon, making no account of table grapes or brandy, as 100,000 acres of the best wheat land cultivated in wheat. Acre for acre, the advantage is nearly five to one in favor of grape culture.

THE ORPHANS.

Protestant Episcopal Orphan's Home and Asylum—Seventeenth Anniversary—Addresses by Bishop Potter and Others.

The seventeenth anniversary and Christmas festival of the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held at the institution, Twenty-ninth-street, corner of Lexington-avenue, yesterday, at 11 A. M. There was a very large attendance of the friends of the institution and of the clergy generally.

The children having been seated in one of the class-rooms of the establishment, were catechised by Right Rev. Dr. Potter at considerable length. Their replies to the many religious queries were very satisfactory. Dr. Potter then pointed out to them the many advantages which they possessed, and urged them to avail themselves of them. He then called on Rev. Dr. Morgan to address the audience.

ADDRESS OF DR. MORGAN.

He said he would endeavor to conform to the rule which had been observed by giving a short address on occasions of this kind. He was glad to be present at this anniversary, and to be assured, as they all would be, of the prosperity of this noble institution. He was also glad to meet here so large a company, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, of Christian people, ladies and gentlemen, including his honored Bishop and his reverend brethren, to unite with them in the festivities of this occasion, and to behold the neatness and order and admirable equipment of this establishment. It stirred in his heart the regretful feeling that he had not visited the Orphans' Home oftener. It had been his great pleasure and privilege to take part in the laying of the corner-stone of this institution, and to deliver an address on the occasion at the request of the Bishop and Board of Managers. He had then a good deal to say about the probable increase of population in the district. He predicted that in that centre of the island would be found magnificent buildings, and all that has been realized. On the morning the stone was laid, St. Luke's Hospital and Columbia College were the only establishments visible—the surrounding places were for pasture. He stated then, and he repeated the observation now, that however grand the buildings to be erected in the vicinity, none would merit more honor than the Orphans' Home. It has been a centre of comfort and usefulness. It proclaimed to every passer by, from day to day, that God, even in this lowly habitation, is father of the fatherless, and may it continue to be a joy to the community through many generations.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. W. SHACKELFORD.

Rev. John W. Sheckelford, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, said he felt very reluctant in intruding on the time of the audience, but he thought it well to look back to the past and to take courage for the future. Last year he had the honor and pleasure of being present at the anniversary, and, at the request of his reverend brother who presided on the occasion, he was induced to say a few words then. He did not know that anything he would say now could be better than what he then said with regard to the establishment of prophesies. When God needed work done in His Church he found His own way to do it, and it was always done through human means. The age of miracles, except miracles of grace, had passed. The Orphans' Home was commenced in faith and carried on in faith. It had been managed with marvelous prudence and economy and judgment. He would like to ask the ladies who were present, and who had contributed to this institution, whether they were any poorer in purse by what they had given to it, and secondly whether they were any poorer in sympathy and love. He would like to ask any Christian man or woman who gives on principle, whether, instead of being poorer, they do not feel the truth of God's word to the effect that even in this life the cheerful giver is not enriched a thousand fold. But to come down from theory to practice. He stated last year that the work before the institution was to provide a permanent endowment. He said in the reports which would be submitted them, that, notwithstanding the great expenditure, there is ground for encouragement. He begged of them—not only from the sympathy which he cherished from his childhood for children—to have before them in their prayers and works for the institution the question of permanent endowment. Let us, said he, place this institution beyond peradventure, and remember that we can all help it in a great many ways—the ladies by their needles, and the clergy by their presence at the catechizing. It was not necessary to enlarge upon this good work, as all felt its importance. He prayed God that in His own good time He would accomplish all that we desire.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, pastor of St. Thomas' Church, submitted the following

ANNUAL REPORT:

Our report this year must necessarily be brief. Quietly and swiftly another twelve months have passed away, leaving in their passage few traces of each day's trials, hopes and fears, but many marks of the kind care of Him under whose protection the Orphans' Home has been kept in safety and prosperity. Owing to the necessity of making some improvements in our building, by painting and repairing, the expenditures for the past year have been greatly increased, so that, including the amount required for provisions, fuel, clothing, &c., they have reached the sum of $19,989 81. Part of this additional expense has been covered by the sale of bonds reserved for that purpose, while for the ordinary current expenses we have depended as usual, upon church collections, subscriptions, donations and the seventy-five cents weekly payment from the friends of some of the children. The whole amount thus received amounted to $17,504 77. For the infirmary, the total receipts during the time of building and furnishing, were $32,671 74; expenditures, $32,291 60. The balance will be used for current expenses. Besides the matron and three female teachers, there are employed a nurse and six domestics. There are at present in the institution one hundred and forty-five children; thirty-six have been received during the year, twenty-three have been placed out and twenty-six have been returned to their friends. None have died. Orphans are admitted into the Home between the ages of three and eight years, and are expected to remain until they reach the age 12 or 14 years. For those beyond this period of life no suitable provision can be made in an institution designed especially for children, and such persons greatly need the shelter of a truly Christian home. A training school, such as we have before described, seems to be the only safe and proper refuge for them. Many who have gone from the Home have, after the lapse of several years, while seeking new situations or during periods of ill-health, endeavored to return to the institution. To receive them would be to violate our rules, and to sacrifice the interests of the proper inmates of the Home, while to refuse protection when we know it is so much needed is always painful. Perhaps it may be gratifying to our friends to know something of the after life of those who have gone from our care. Numbers of them, from whom we hear continually, are filling respectable situations, and proving by their good conduct that the care bestowed upon them has not been in vain. During the Summer the matron was made happy by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the hands of one once a boy in the Orphans' Home. There are others who, we have reason to hope, either in the ranks of the sacred ministry or in the humbler situations in life, will make their Christian profession something more than a name. It is the custom in the Home, as many of our friends are aware, for the managers to meet on Fridays, in the large serving room, to cut out and make garments for the children. This is afforded an excellent opportunity for those who are interested in our work to come and help us. We have many kind friends who, year after year, do help us in this way. We thank them for their aid, and for the encouragement which their presence always gives us. We have room and work for more, but we trust that the Orphans' Home is now so well known and so firmly established in the heart of every churchwoman, that the urgency of its claims in this respect need not be pressed. During the year just past 781 garments have been made, 29 pairs of stockings knitted, and seventeen quilts quilted. The materials from which these quilts are made are the gift of a very kind friend, who has for several years assisted us in this way. The physicians who have in charge the health of the inmates of the Home are: Dr. George A. Peters, surgeon; Dr. James R. Leaming, consulting physician; Drs. Alfred Underhill, Charles McMillan, Joseph E. Janvrin, attending physicians, and Dr. B. P. Perry, dentist. We take pleasure in making a public acknowledgment to these gentlemen for the care and attention which, with God's blessing, have preserved our children in uniformly good health during the year.

Sadly we close our record of the past with the memory of a loss that in the Orphans' Home will long be felt—by the departure to a better life of a valuable and active member of the Board of Managers. Quietly and patiently she assumed a large portion of the most arduous duties, sparing neither herself, her time nor her means in their fulfillment. We cherish the memory and example of an esteemed associate whose place among us cannot well be supplied. Fellow-members of the Church of Christ! surely we need not remind you that we cannot begin a new year without your sympathy and your prayers! None of you who have enjoyed a watchful parent's care and love, or felt a loss which only the motherless can know—none of you who in your own well-ordered nurseries look into the beaming faces of those whom your love makes happy, can turn with indifference from these children, whose gentle voices make but this plea: We are orphans! For us no father smiles and toils! no mother watches day and night with prayer! yet there is One who feels for us a love the tenderest earthly parent never knew! He will, through you, dear friends, send all we need of food or clothes, from the rich store which He has poured into your lap so freely. By your kind sympathy He will supply our want of care and love, filling our hearts with gratitude to you and praise to Him, by whom the orphans' prayers were never heard in vain.

ANNA L. PECK, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Benjamin, Church of the Holy Light, read the following

MEDICAL REPORT.

"It is with the highest degree of satisfaction that your physicians are enabled to report that the health of the inmates of the Home for the last year has been unprecedentedly good. The few cases of sickness which have occurred have been of so slight a nature that we do not consider it necessary to particularly specify them; the only case of importance that we shall mention was a fractured leg, occasioned by a fall, which has terminated favorably. Not a single case of mortality has taken place during the year. Your Board of Physicians again most heartily tender their congratulations to the Managers of the Orphans' Home upon its excellent sanitary condition, and also for this evidence of a beneficent Providence toward their favorite institution."

To this report were appended the signatures of the medical gentlemen connected with the institution.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following names were approved of:

Twelve Trustees—Miss Margaret Munro, Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mrs. Fanning C. Tucker, Mrs. Arnest Fink, Mrs. Henry Owen, Mrs. John Warren, Miss Julia Rhinelander, Mrs. Joseph A. Owen, Miss Anna Potter, Mrs. Joseph Grafton, Miss Anna M. Barnes, Mrs. Henry B. Renwick.

Managers—Miss Margaret Munro, Miss Anna L. Peck, Mrs. William Wilmerding, Misss Anna Potter, Mrs. Anna Stodart, Mrs. Frances Rogers, Mrs. Chas. S. Weyman, Miss Mary S. Jones, Miss Annie S. Barnes, Mrs. Joseph Grafton, Mrs. Sheppard Gandy, Mrs. Fanning C. Tucker, Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Mrs. Abraham Embury, Mrs. Henry Owen, Mrs. Edward Mathews, Miss Mary Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Edgar Richards, Miss Kate Chauncey, Mrs. John Tappin, Mrs. S. W. Aborn, Mrs. F. A. Barnard, Mrs. Arnest Fink, Mrs. T. Matlack Chusman, Mrs. H. S. Fearing, Miss Ellen M. Wright, Mrs. Margaret Field, Miss Hester Marsh, Miss Emmeline Wallace, Mrs. Dr. Lvell, Miss Euphemia S. Johnston, Mrs. Geo. T. Strong, Mrs. Gray, Miss Julia Rhinelander, Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, Miss Mary B. Tousey, Miss A. Ludlow, Mrs. Henry B. Renwick, Miss Mary Harvey, Miss Annie H. Cooke, Miss Helen B. Duffie, Mrs. S. H. Fay, Mrs. C. C. Barclay, Mrs. John Warren, Mrs. C. de P. Field, Miss Mary L. Van Wagenen, Mrs. P. L. Boucher, Mrs. S. P. Reynolds, Miss. J. Reynolds, Miss L. L. Sill, Mrs. A. Tuttle Smith, Mrs. Francis F. Hoffman, Mrs. Henry Rose, Mrs. S. S. Wheeler, Miss Henrietta Haight and Mrs. Barnstead.

Committee of Advice—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Rev. Isaac Tuttle, D. D., Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., and Messrs. Stephen Cambreleng, Adam Norrie, William Alex. Smith and Herman D. Aldrich.

The children then sang some very pleasing hymns. They subsequently gathered around the Christmas tree where gifts were distributed. The proceedings terminated with prayer.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Trials for Violation of the Liquor Law—Analysis of Brandies and Whiskies by the Board—The Result.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Bosworth in the chair.

Seventeen cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were disposed of, as follows:

McKenna & Duffy, No. 495 Sixth-avenue, not revoked; John J. Tally, No. 348 Sixth-avenue, adjourned; James Miller, No. 188 Hester-street, revoked; N. P. McGoldrick, No. 48 Jay-street, dismissed; Henry A. Force, No. 120 East Broadway, not revoked; John Kirkwood, No. 616 Grand-street, revoked; James Gilroy, No. 254 Division-street, adjourned; Joseph J. Fells, No. 682 Broadway, adjourned; William Higgins, No. 87 West Twenty-fourth-street, revoked; James McNulty, No. 130 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, adjourned; John Sigerson, No. 71 Henry-street, New-York, dismissed; Hugh McMahon, No. 116 Broome-street, dismissed; Lawrence S. Sammis, No. 956 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, adjourned; Mathias Pranhagen, No. 9 Howard-street, New-York, revoked; John Graham, No. 285 Henry-street, adjourned; Conrad Thile, Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, dismissed; John Shewell, No. 70 Prince-street, dismissed.

Forty-eight new licenses were granted.

The analytical chemist of the Board submitted a report, giving the result of his recent investigations of the character of liquors sold in this City. The following is a copy of the chemist's statement:

Andrew Curley, No. 34 First-avenue—Bourbon whisky, reaction, slightly acid; specific gravity, 930; percentage of absolute alcohol by vacuum, 55.44; trace of fusil oil; quality, independent of strength, fair; flavored of brandy; 11 per cent. above proof.

Robt. McLaughlin, No. 69 Sixth-street—Brandy, reaction, faintly acid; specific gravity, 941; percentage, 49.12; no fusil oil, fair quality.

John Lee, No. 52 First-avenue—Brandy, reaction, faintly acid; specific gravity, 960; percentage, 32.39; trace of fusil oil; inferior quality; 35 per cent. below proof.

John Cunningham, No. 84 First-avenue—Brandy, reaction, neutral; specific gravity, 940; percentage, 49.12; a little fusil oil; fair quality.

John H. Prehn, No. 87 Allen-street—Bourbon, reaction neutral; specific gravity, 964.35; per cent., 35.15; trace of fusil oil; fair quality; 30 per cent. below proof.

James Goodwin, No. 50 Delancy-street—Bourbon, reaction, faintly acid; specific gravity, 960; per cent., 39.01; no fusil oil; 20 per cent. below proof; fair quality.

Same—Brandy, reaction; neutral; specific gravity, 958; per cent. 39.00; very little fusil oil; inferior quality; diluted with tea; 20 per cent. below proof.

John H. Prehn, No. 87 Allen-street—Brandy, acid reaction; specific gravity, 980; per cent., 22.62; a little fusil oil, bad quality; flavor like vinegar and rancid lamp-oil; the worst sample in the lot; 54 per cent. under proof.

Fred. Lowe, No. 110 Eldridge-street—Bourbon, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 965; per cent., 30.30; trace of fusil oil; inferior; 40 per cent. below proof.

Campbell, No. 233 Mulberry-street—Brandy, faintly acid reaction; specific gravity, 920; per cent., 56.20; a little fusil oil; inferior; 12 per cent. above proof.

Pat. Sexton, No. 118 Mulberry-street—Brandy, faintly acid; specific gravity, 951; per cent., 44.13; trace of fusil oil; inferior; 12 per cent. below proof.

M. Campbell, No. 233 Mulberry-street—Bourbon, acid reaction; specific gravity, 935; per cent., 51.16; much fusil oil; inferior quality; 3 per cent. above proof.

Patrick Sexton, No. 118 Mulberry-street—Bourbon, faintly acid; specific gravity, 952; per cent., 42.46; a little fusil oil; inferior; 16 per cent. below proof.

Fischer & Friebschen, No. 24 Baxter-street—Brandy, faintly acid; specific gravity, 955; per cent., 40.74; traces of fusil oil; bad; vile stuff; 18 per cent. below proof.

Matthew Tully, No. 31 Mulberry-street—Brandy, acid; specific gravity, 950; per cent., 48.47; very little fusil oil; bad; 14 per cent. below proof. Bourbon, faintly acid; specific gravity, 942; per cent., 44.13; trace of fusil oil; bad; a poor rum flavored with wintergreen; 12 per cent. below proof.

Fischer & Friebschen, No. 24 Baxter—Bourbon, neutral proof reaction; specific gravity, 955; per cent., 42.46; a little fusil oil; bad; 15 per cent. below proof.

Prendergast, No. 482 Pearl-street—Bourbon, faintly acid; specific gravity, 970; per cent., 28.31; much fusil oil; bad; 43 per cent. below proof; brandy; neutral reaction; specific gravity, 970; per cent., 29.89; a little fusil oil; inferior; 40 per cent. below proof.

Thomas Murphy, No. 534 Broome-street—Bourbon, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 955; per cent., 41.09; much fusil oil; inferior quality; flavor of pine shavings; 18 per cent. below proof.

John Shields, No. 25 Grand-street—Bourbon, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 941; per cent., 46.86; no fusil oil; good quality.

James Boyle, No. 107 Prince-street—Bourbon, acid; specific gravity, 942; per cent., 44.13; much fusil oil; inferior quality; 12 per cent. below proof; brandy, acid reaction; specific gravity, 945; per cent., 47.44; traces of fusil oil; good quality.

Thomas Murphy, No. 534 Broome-street—Brandy, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 950; per cent., 42.32; trace of fusil oil; inferior quality; 15 per cent. below proof.

P. H. Malone, No. 87 James-street—Whisky, acid reaction; specific gravity, 940; per cent., 49.75; much fusil oil; inferior quality.

Patrick Ahern, No. 34 Cherry-street—Whisky, faintly acid reaction; specific gravity, 969; per cent., 29.89; a little fusil oil; inferior; 38 per cent. below proof. Brandy, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 970; per cent., 30.82; trace of fusil oil; inferior quality; 38 per cent. below proof.

P. H. Malone, No. 87 James-street—Brandy, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 932; per cent., 53.75; a little fusil oil; good quality; 7 per cent. above proof.

Michael McTiernan, No. 16 Oak-street—Whisky, faintly acid reaction; specific gravity, 963; per cent., 35.14; much fusil oil; bad; flavored with wintergreen; 30 per cent. below proof.

Wm. Wall, No. 92 James-street—Gin, neutral reaction; specific gravity, 965; per cent., 30.82; no fusil oil; inferior quality; a very weak imitation of Holland gin; 38 per cent. below proof. Whisky, acid reaction; specific gravity, 965; per cent., 30.15; very little fusil oil; inferior quality; 40 per cent. below proof.

John Shields, No. 51 Grand-street—Brandy, acid reaction; specific gravity, 950; per cent., 44.11; very little fusil oil; inferior; 12 per cent. below proof.

Six samples of lager-beer are being examined, and will be reported upon at an early date.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Mortality Record of the Past Week—The Metropolitan Gas Company—Slaughter-houses Again.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly session yesterday afternoon, President G. B. Lincoln presiding.

Complaint was submitted by a Sanitary Inspector that the large tenement-house, No. 9 West Nineteenth-street, was in an exceedingly unhealthy condition, by reason of faulty sewerage. Superintendent Dalton recommended that an order be issued at once to remedy the evil within twenty-four hours after service.

The Board decreed that the order should made.

Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics reported that:

"During the week that ended on Saturday, the 26th inst., there were 369 deaths in New-York, and 152 in Brooklyn. The weather and the circumstances of the population were favorable to life. Yet, from special effects of the two weeks of very cold weather there was an increase in the number of deaths in adults, and a considerable decrease in the infant mortality. There was a decided increase in the fatality of diseases of the respiratory organs. The mean temperature last week was 27 degrees, with a range from 8 to 40 degrees Fahr.; and in the previous week the mean was at 29¼ degrees, with a range from 13 to 43 degrees. The rate of mortality in persons past 60 years of age and, particularly in those past 80 years, continues in the same excess as in the previous week, namely: 48 deaths in New-York above the sixtieth year, and 10 above the eightieth, while in Brooklyn those advanced ages gave 28 and 8 deaths respectively. But child-life endured the cold snaps, for its blood circulates quickly. Indeed last week was the Passover of children, while old age experienced unusualy fatal effects from the merely decreasing influence of cold. Only 82 infants under 1 year of age died in New-York, (22.22 per cent. of total mortality,) and only 136 children under 5 years of age died. (36.85 per cent. of total.) Phthisis pulmonalis was fatal in 70 cases in New-York, (18.17 per cent.,) and in 29 in Brooklyn, (19.08 per cent. of total mortality.) The aggregate number of deaths by diseases of the respiratory organs altogether amounted to 40.65 per cent. of the total mortality in New-York and 37.24 per cent. in Brooklyn. Scarlatina and diphtheria together killed 15 children in the former and 13 in the latter city. Facts that are daily discovered in regard to the subtle planting and growth of nests of small-pox and of typhoid fever in tenement quarters of the City, render it very important that every physician and every other citizen who discovers any of these beginnings of great evils should instantly report the facts to the Sanitary Superintendent. It is never safe to postpone such a duty for a night, nor even for an hour. The registration of births and marriages in this City during the same week was: Total number of births returned by physicians, 189; total number of still births returned by physicians, 33; total number of persons married and legally certified by clergymen and magistrates, 224."

A memorial was presented from the Metropolitan Gas Company, asking again for an extension of time, until the 1st of March next, to enable them to complete their experiments and inquiries as to the best method (from a sanitary view) of purifying the gas made at their works. The iron process, which is in use in various parts of Europe and this country, and which is recommended by the Board as a substitute for the lime process, they deemed to be objectionable, because it seriously impaired the brilliancy of the light produced, and eliminated gases which, although entirely odorless, were of the most deadly nature. A special agent had been sent by the Company to the principal cities of Europe to examine the processes in use there, and the delay asked for would give the Company an opportunity to hear his report, which, it was expected, would soon be made.

A lengthy discussion followed the presentation of the memorial, in the course of which it was stated that the odors arising from the Company's works are still of the most offensive and poisonous character. The Attorney of the Board said that nothing had been done by the Company to remedy the evil, and he believed that they felt the action of the health authorities to be unjust, inasmuch as they were the youngest and feeblest corporation of the kind in the City, and thought that the proceedings taken against them should have been first taken against older and stronger corporations.

Commissioner Stone spoke very warmly on the subject, saying that he should not be satisfied until all these Companies' establishments had been removed outside the City limits.

It was at length resolved to resume the hearing of the matter, which was recently suspended by the Board, and the probability is that determined action against the Company will be at once taken.

A private note from Dr. Harris was read to the Board, in which it was stated that small-pox was unusually prevalent in this City, especially in crowded localities.

This statement drew forth from Commissioner Swinburne the fact that during the last forty years there were on an average 200 cases of small-pox in this City, and during the last twenty years an average of 400. In 1866, he said, there were 26 cases; in 1867, 19; and in 1868, thus far, but 18 cases.

No action was taken in the premises.

A petition was received from several butchers, owning slaughter-houses below Forty-second-street, for the privilege of remaining there after the 1st prox., which is the date, according to stipulation, when all these establishments should be removed above that street.

Commissioner Lincoln strenuously opposed the application, deeming it to be simply an adroit effort on the part of the butchers to ensnare the Board into a modification or perhaps a virtual abandonment of the terms already agreed upon between the parties.

The application being put to vote was denied by a majority of four, only two of the Commissioners favoring it.

The Sanitary Commissioners was instructed to report a plan for the immediate inspection of the tenement-houses in the district, the results to be furnished in time for publication in the next annual report.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

A Child Suffocated by its Mother.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at No. 258 East Houston-street, in the rear, over the remains of a new-born female infant found in the privy sink, and alleged to have been thrown there by the mother, Sarah Blaser. As the testimony in the case is unfit for publication, the following statement of facts must suffice:

Nearly a year ago Mrs. Blaser, then an unmarried woman, formed the acquaintance of David Goldberg, a tailor at No. 15 Ludlow-street, by whom she became pregnant. Three months ago she married Raphael Blaser, and has resided with him ever since at the above premises, the husband, as he alleges, being kept in ignorance of the wife's condition. Yesterday morning the birth of the child took place in the water-closet, and it is charged that the unnatural mother dropped her living child into the vault, when she returned to her room. The remains of the child were soon after discovered, and the Police notified, who took charge of it and arrested the mother. When examined by the Coroner the woman admitted that she was the mother of the infant, and stated that Goldberg was the father, though she insisted that the deceased had fallen into the vault accidentally. Goldberg is a married man, and was also examined. He admitted the relationship with the prisoner, but claimed that he was wholly ignorant of her condition.

Dr. Joseph Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and ascertained that the child had been born alive, that she had lived for several minutes, and had died from asphyxia.

The jury rendered a verdict against Mrs. Blaser, and she was held by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. She being in an exhausted condition, the Police have her under surveillance at her residence.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

The resolution to pay the Clerk of the Common Council $1,800 for preparing the minutes of the Board for publication, was amended by inserting the name of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen for a like amount, and was then laid over.

Resolutions were adopted to pay to each of the members of the Board of Councilmen for 1868 $500, to defray expenses incurred in testing the right to their seats in the Board; to donate $5 000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and to increase the salary of the Official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen.

The resolution to donate $50,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, in Eighty-ninth-street, was read.

Mr. Norton said that the Legislature had donated $25,000 to this institution, on condition that a like sum be raised. He therefore moved that the resolution be amended by making the amount $25,000.

The motion was carried, and the resolution was then laid over.

Mr. Hardy said that the Special Committee on the widening of Robinson-street were unable to agree on a report, and he therefore moved that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Norton moved that the Board adjourn to 10 A. M., on Thursday next, and that that be the final meeting of the Board.

The motion was adopted and the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 5 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Moneghan in the chair.

A resolution to pay the reporters $200 each was read, and laid over.

The resolution from the other Board to print 5,000 copies of Hoffman's Digest of the Laws of New-York was concurred in.

Resolutions were concurred in directing the Croton Department to advertise for bids for paving with the McGonegal wooden pavement John-street, from Broadway to the East River; Waverley-place, Bond-street, Twenty-fifth-street from Third to Madison-avenue, and Forty-sixth-street from Third-avenue to the East River.

The following donations were made to pay assessment: To the Third Universalist Church, $195; to the Union Reformed Church, $1,139 96; to the Church of the Apostles, $179 79.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Assistant City Librarian to $1,500 was concurred in.

The following was presented by the President:

AN ORDINANCE

SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, AUTHORIZING THE BORROWING OF MONEY AND ISSUING OF BONDS IN PAYMENT OF SUCH SUBSCRIPTION, AND MAKING APPROPRIATION THEREFOR.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby subscribed on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company; provided, nevertheless, that the charter of said Company shall be so amended that the Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen be ex officio directors of said Company, and that such City officers shall represent the interest of this Corporation in said Company.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed, upon the amendment of the said charter as aforesaid, to borrow on the credit of the Corporation from time to time the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying the amount of such subscription, and to issue bonds therefor for such period as in his judgment may be most expedient, pursuant to the provisions of the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge over the East River, between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed April sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 3. The said sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, so borrowed, shall be applied to the payment of such subscription from time to time, as installments thereof shall be called for by said Company, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

It was adopted without debate, and the Board then adjourned to Thursday next at noon.

Wilson Industrial School—Christmas Festival.

The Christmas festival of Wilson Industrial School, and annual distribution of raiment and other presents to the children, was held yesterday at the institution, No. 137 Avenue A. The attendance of the children and their friends was very numerous. An interesting programme was prepared. The proceedings commenced by an opening hymn, "Happy greeting to all," rendered by the children of both departments with admirable effect. After prayer, "Adeste Fidelis" was sung by the first department. A dialogue given by two members of the Band of Hope, on "Honesty," created considerable pleasure among the scholars. The children were then examined in catechism, and their replies elicited much commendation.

Mr. RUSSEL BOOTH addressed the scholars. He told them of the noble ladies of Rome who were exhibiting their gifts and their jewels, and how CORNELIA pointed to her two children as her treasure. He urged them to take example of CORNELIA'S children, and strive to be good.

Judge NOTT, of Washington, grandson of Dr. NOTT, the former President of Union College, told them of the early life of LINCOLN, and requested them to be like to him in his simplicity of soul and honesty of purpose.

Mrs. EDWARD BAYARD, the First Directress, then distributed the Christmas gifts. From a general conversation which ensued on the occasion, it appears that one distinguishing feature of the plan of the school is the yearly distribution to the scholars of clothing earned by their own merit-marks during the year. Of these merit-marks, twelve *per diem* is the *maximum* number—four for punctual attendance, four for good deportment, and four for perfect recitations. These are valued at two cents. Thus each girl may earn sixty marks, or ten cents per week, the value of which they receive in clothing, all made by themselves, with the exception of shoes and stockings.

The proceedings terminated by stripping the Christmas tree and prayer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARS.—Early yesterday morning Officers COLES and VAN RIPER, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested WM. MCKNIGHT, a colored man, in Church-street, as he had in his possession, at that suspicious hour, a bag containing a quantity of coats, shawls and other articles, and as he could give no proper account of himself the prisoner was locked up. It was subsequently ascertained that several burglaries had been committed in Jersey City on Monday night, and as there was reason to suppose that MCKNIGHT was the depredator he was sent over to New-Jersey for trial. ....A gang of burglars made an attempt yesterday to force an entrance into the grocery No. 523 Third-avenue, through a side door in Thirty-seventh-street. The arrival of the Police prevented their further progress, and they succeeded in making good their escape....The Fifth Ward Police yesterday announced that on the night of the 23d inst. a gang of burglars forced their way into the silver-ware manufactory of G. BERENBROICK, situate in the rear of No. 38 White-street. The thieves cut open the office safe, and stole therefrom $800 worth of filagree silver-ware. Among the articles taken was a silver snuff-box said to be over 200 years old, and therefore much prized as a relic of antiquity. No arrests have as yet been made.

EAST RIVER SCHOOL.—This school had its Christmas festival yesterday (Tuesday) at East Fortieth-street. The children had been well attended to by the generous patrons of the school; 120 little girls were supplied with dresses, cut, fitted and made by the ladies, and 41 boys figured in new suits—jacket and pants—obtained and furnished for them by B. J. ROWLAND, Esq.; 164 pairs of feet were covered by good shoes and stockings; 50 children were supplied with under-clothes made in the school. Each boy was presented with two pocket handkerchiefs and a pair of skates, and each girl with a doll and a book. These gifts were accompanied by oranges, apples and a substantial dinner. Addresses were made by Mr. HUMPHREYS, Mr. SKINNER and B. J. ROWLAND, Esq.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—A startling proof of the audacity of the New-York thief was given on Monday evening last. A gentleman alighted from his buggy opposite the TIMES Office, threw a blanket over the horse and stepped into the office. The footpath at the time was thronged with passers-by and loiterers. Having transacted his business the gentleman stepped out, but found that his horse and wagon had disappeared. On inquiry he learned that a minute or so after he entered the office a man stepped into the buggy, made himself comfortable with the wrappings, and drove off. Of course nobody thought that the rogue was a rogue. A liberal reward is offered for the detection of the thief and recovery of the property, a description of which will be found in our advertising columns.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.—A meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters took place yesterday at their room No. 160 Broadway. The object was to consider the question of making a deduction from the various premiums charged on insurance. A number of companies object to paying brokerage, and desire to abolish commissions to brokers, and to deduct a corresponding percentage from the premiums charged. About eighty representatives of New-York fire companies were present, but they sat with closed doors. The subject agitated is an old one, and is not likely to be settled speedily.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—On the 4th inst. Officer WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was assaulted by GARRETT BALDWIN, who attempted to stab him in the side with a large knife, in which he failed, as the clothing of the intended victim warded off the blow. BALDWIN made his escape at the time and was only arrested on Monday evening. He was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

LITERARY UNION.—At a meeting of the Williams Literary Union, held at Odd Fellow's Assembly Rooms, No. 274 Grand-street, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: President, SIMEON M. LION; Vice-President, DAVID LEGARE; Secretary, ADOLPH OPPENHEIMER; Treasurer, VALENTINE STEEPP; Editor, JOHN E. MALONY; Critic, CHARLES LAMBERT; and Librarian, AUGUST W. SMITH.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, attired in black coat and gray pants, and about 30 years of age, leaped from a New-Haven express train at the corner of Sixty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, when he sustained such injuries that death ensued in a few minutes. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A DRUGGIST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 231 Grand-street, over the remains of CHARLES MOERSCHEL, a German druggist, aged 28, whose death was ascertained to be caused by pulmonary apoplexy.

BRIEF ITEMS.—CATHARINE BOYLE died suddenly yesterday at No. 502 East Eleventh-street....Mrs. LENA SCHMIDT, a native of Germany, also died suddenly yesterday at No. 418 East Ninth-street....Mrs. ELLEN HONESTON, of Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, while intoxicated, fell against a lamp-post, when she sustained a severe wound on the right temple, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital....ELIZA DUNHAM, while temporarily insane, attempted suicide, yesterday, at No. 82 Charlton-street, by swallowing a quantity of blue vitriol. The necessary antidotes were successfully administered by a physician....A boy, named KALLMIEN, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 417 West Thirty-ninth-street, from unknown causes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN PORTCHESTER.—In consequence of the frequent disturbances which have taken place on the Sabbath in the village of Portchester, a number of influential citizens have called upon the trustees to close all the liquor-saloons on Sunday. It is expected that there will be quite a lively time in the Board of Trustees at their next meeting on Monday evening, Jan. 4, when the question will come up for action. It is stated that more than two-thirds of the liquor-venders are selling without license. The unexpected appearance among them yesterday, of the prosecuting officer of the Board of Excise, created quite an excitement.

BIGAMY.—GEORGE MOORE, a resident in the town of Rye, was arrested on Monday last on a warrant issued by SHUBARD B. STRANG, Esq., on a charge of bigamy, in having, on the 23d inst., married CATHERINE FRIM, his wife EMILY MOORE, being still alive. MOORE, in defence of his second marriage, stated that his wife EMILY procured a divorce from him in Connecticut, which fact, he considered, set him at liberty to marry again. An examination of the case was set down for Thursday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of calendar at 11 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
65—In re Curtis vs. Browne.
116—Claflin et al. vs. Farmer's and Citizen's Bk. of L. I.
127—Goodwin et al. vs. Ernstein et al.
201—Cook vs. State Nat. Bk. of Boston.
267—Cape et al. vs. Wegner et al.
277—The People, &c., vs. Tucker, &c.
289—Rackley vs. Merritt et al.

Nos.
290—Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.
291—Weaver et al. vs. Bach et al.
292—Wood et al. vs. Bach et al.
293—Same vs. Same.
302—Rooke vs. Atwood.
303—Goldstein et al. vs. Bendall.
304—White vs. Jacobs et al.
306—Secor et al. vs. Prince et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One hour causes.

Nos.
1712—Robinson vs. Ward.
2479—Schellenberg vs. Henness et al.
1054—Bruer vs. Whittaker, Jr.
2425—Logan et al. vs. Ranous.
1689—Harrison et al. vs. Patten.
2090—Elkins et al. vs. Boseman.

Nos.
2244—Terreault vs. Brown.
2057—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1401—Layton vs. France.
1402—Same vs. Same.
2475—Jacobs et al. vs. Ford.
2583—Henry vs. Levmyer.
2585—Watgen vs. Smith.
2606—Van Ord vs. Wandell.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.
2618—Garvey vs. Bell et al.
2624—Riddle vs. Corlies.
2622—Fassim vs. Pratt.
2443—Morrow vs. Morgan.
2212—Philippe et al. vs. Deutsch.
2182—Buckbree et al. vs. Schultz.
2483—Hale et al. vs. Bingham et al.

Nos.
519—Haight, Surveyor, vs. O'Kane.
625—Benjamin et al. vs. Stevens.
468—O'Brien vs. Miner et al.
1991—Hyman vs. Abrams.
2449—Kinsay et al. vs. Spratt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Bolger vs. Maguire.
1277—Denichard vs. Ullner.
1275—Smith vs. Potter.
1277—Colman vs. Raney.
1278—Quinn vs. Hastings.
1280—Schnabel vs. Lehmaier.
1282—Henlein vs. Solomon.
1283—Von Schack vs. Eaton.
1284—Mehl vs. Maenel.
1285—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1288—Bellows vs. Gothe.
1290—Loewell vs. Greenbaum.
1291—Will vs. Jacoby.
1292—Hunt vs. Conway.
1295—Kinkaid vs. Schneider
1296—Hartman vs. Appleby.

Nos.
1297—Klauber vs. Cong. B. C. K.
1298—Klauber vs. Cong. B. C. K.
1301—Aub vs. Hoffman.
1302—Brackt vs. Boyd.
1303—Love vs. Nash.
1305—White vs. Harrison.
1306—Gallagher vs. Brown.
1308—Booraem vs. Fox.
1309—Steihl vs. Lemecier.
1310—Beckel vs. Bloomingdale.
1312—Concklin vs. McLaren.
1313—Wilson vs. Smith.
1314—Brown vs. Harnett.
1315—Beach vs. Link.
1326—Welsh vs. Moris.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—DEC. 29.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL AND ECKEL CASE—AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION—THE TRIAL TO BE COMMENCED TO-DAY.

The announcement that the notorious Blaisdell and Eckel case would come up for trial in this Court yesterday morning, crowded the Court-room with interested spectators. The panel of jurors having been called, the Court stated it was ready to proceed.

District-Attorney Courtney—I move the trial of the indictment against Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and others. The Government is ready to proceed with the case.

Mr. Beebe, of counsel for the defence, said:—Your Honor, I move an adjournment in this case on the ground of the absence of material witnesses whom we could not have here under the circumstances. The indictment against these parties was only found during the present term of the Court. It was filed at the November term, and this is the first time that we have had any knowledge of it. (To Mr. Courtney:) Mr. District-Attorney, have you got the indictment?

Mr. Courtney—Yes. It is not true the indictment was found at this term; it is an old indictment, virtually, with some additional counts. It was (this indictment) filed at the November Term.

Mr. Beebe—The indictment was found on the 30th November.

Mr. Courtney—If counsel has a motion to make, let him make it.

Mr. Beebe—I have; and that is what I was about to do. I have a motion to make for the postponement of this case.

Mr. Courtney—I object to any postponement of the case. You have had the proper notice by the Court that the case would be proceeded with to-day.

Mr. Beebe—I have been sick and absent from business for some time. I beg your Honor to grant my motion for a postponement, and I submit the affidavit of one of the defendants to the effect that two most important witnesses of the defence are absent, and cannot be brought here in time for this trial. I make the application in good faith and not for the purpose of any delay. Now, on this affidavit, I move to postpone the trial, and may add that there are other facts in the case which I am not at liberty to state, in open Court, which would show that it is impossible that I can, with safety to my client, proceed with the trial of the case now. My application is for a postponement of the case for the present term of the Court.

Judge Blatchford, (emphatically)—No; I shall not postpone the trial on this affidavit.

Mr. Courtney—I move the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. Beebe—I trust your Honor will not do that to-day.

Judge Blatchford—Mr. Clerk! impanel the jury.

Mr. Beebe—Well, your Honor, we can not have a fair trial in the absence of these witnesses, and I do not believe that your Honor desires to do an injustice in this matter, but that your wish is that justice should be done at all hazards. Here is an affidavit setting forth the fact that these witnesses to whom I have referred are absent and cannot be here, and under these circumstances I do not think the Court will make itself a party to the commission of an injustice against these defendants. This is the first application in the case on our part, and after an experience of thirty-four years as counsel, with considerable knowledge in criminal cases, this is the first time I have known an application of this kind to be refused by the Court. He, counsel, thought the Court would not act in any hasty manner in putting the defendants on their trial without their material witnesses. If that was done, it would be a hardship on the defendants. He would be sorry that any one who had a good defence should be assumed to be guilty until guilt was proved. In this case, there had been a civil action tried, and many of the points involved in that case would arise in this one. The evidence in that civil case was thoroughly sifted, and his Honor came to the conclusion that these parties were not guilty of any fraud. He had got out of his sick bed to come here; he had intense ague in his face, and if the case had to go to trial to-day, it should proceed without the aid of counsel, for he was unable, mentally and bodily, to devote himself to it now. He had no objection to state in detail what he would prove by those witnesses, if the Court desired it; he did not like to state openly what the parties would prove until they came on the stand. He believed that unjustifiable means had been used for the purpose of procuring evidence against the defendants; but he apprehended that his Honor's sense of justice would not permit any wrong to be done. Up to the time of his absence from the City, he attended, day by day, in Court, for the trial with the witnesses they had. There were certain papers they wanted, and without them they could not go on to trial. He, therefore, contended that there should be an adjournment to the next term, if not to that term, at least for a sufficient time to enable him to procure important documents from Washington. If his Honor said he could not have that time, he would get ready with the witnesses he had. They had written to Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., and Judge Dittenhoefer to hasten his return from Europe. He would say that on Thursday, when he left New-York, there was, as he was informed, a direction from the Attorney-General to the District-Attorney that there should be a stay of proceedings in the case. With that understanding, he left town, and it would be a pity that his clients should be injured by any act of his own. These affidavits had been drawn in good faith, and in his opinion set forth good grounds for adjourning the case; and he did think that upon them his Honor would feel justified in granting the adjournment asked for. As he had said before, if the case was to proceed to-day, it must be without his assistance, because owing to the pain he was suffering in his face, he could not conduct the defence.

Judge Blatchford—I do not think that there is any valid or sufficient reason shown in these papers for the postponement of the case. The only reason for which I would adjourn it is the illness of counsel. That is a circumstance which I am always prepared to take into consideration. Counsel states that he is too ill personally to go on with the case. That, of course, is a circumstance which is entitled by the Court to consideration. Now, if counsel is too ill to attend to the case this morning I will put it off to to-morrow, for that cause alone, and on that personal ground alone. Nothing more.

Mr. Courtney—Mr. Beebe, are you the only counsel in this case for the defendants?

Mr. Beebe—Yes; for all the defendants, except Mr. Schuyler, for whom Mr. D. McMahon appears. I would ask for the day after to-morrow, for I am so ill. I am not prepared to go on with the case to-day. I have come down here out of my sick bed, not having slept for the last forty-eight hours, owing to the intense pain I have suffered. My gums are over my teeth, and I cannot close my mouth without much suffering.

The Court—I know counsel is subject to these attacks, and that they are very severe when they come on. So far as the personal application of the counsel is concerned, I can understand it, and know that it would cause a temporary delay.

Mr. Courtney—This case has been called every day since the indictment was found, and the defendants have pretended to be ready when it was reached. As the matter is, apparently, to go over this day on the personal application of my learned friend who states that he is ill, and the Court favors the postponement, I can make no successful objection; but I must state that we have come here with all our witnesses and are now ready to go on with the case, and if it be adjourned, I cannot consent to its being adjourned longer than to-morrow. If it is adjourned I must ask your Honor that these defendants give a larger amount of bail; for I say, on my official responsibility, that it is my opinion, from information I have received, that unless their bail is largely increased these defendants never will be tried at this term of the Court.

The Court—What is the present amount of bail?

Mr. Beebe—They are bailed in the case in the Circuit Court, and they are bailed here.

Mr. Courtney—I call attention to the fact that, from what I am informed, I believe the defendants will not appear if their bail be not increased. I deem it my duty to make this statement to the Court.

Mr. Beebe—I assure the Court and my friend Mr. Courtney that they will appear. They are under $5,000 bail, and also bail in the Circuit Court, making the bail $7,000, so that their attendance is sure.

Mr. Courtney—That is in the other case.

Mr. Beebe—It secures their attendance in this City.

Mr. Courtney—It does not secure their attendance at this term of the Court. Their object, in my opinion, is to get rid of this term of this Court.

Mr. Beebe—There are several recognizances for their appearance.

The Court—It is only a misdemeanor as the case stands now, and the bail of $5,000 is, I think, sufficient. The defendants are here this morning, and I see no reason that they will not be here to-morrow. In proportion to the punishment to be awarded the bail is sufficient. It is with very great reluctance that I entertain the idea of at all postponing this case beyond to-morrow. If the jury desire to be relieved from attendance to-day they may be. All other business stands blocked by the idea that this case was to come on.

Mr. William Fullerton—I desire to ask permission to make a statement in this case, though I am not one of the counsel engaged in it, with the view of seeing whether the Court will not consent to a longer postponement of the trial than that which has been asked. I examined all the facts and circumstances of this case to see whether the defendants did not fall within the protection of the Government, and whether the faith of the Government was not pledged to them through me in a way to call on the authorities at Washington to stay those proceedings and not force this action. The question was of such a character that it was submitted to the Attorney-General through me, and the Attorney-General considered it of sufficient importance to entertain it and stay those proceedings. A letter from the Attorney-General to me was received on Saturday morning, stating that the case should go to trial, and proceed, under certain safeguards and restrictions, as regards the defendants. When I received that communication, and learning that Judge Beebe was counsel in the case for some of the defendants, I found that I could not communicate with him, as he had left town under the impression that the trial was not imminent. Not being able to confer with Judge Beebe when the case was about being called—not being able to communicate with him at all on the introduction of this case—I should state that I was informed that there are important papers at Washington that are of vital importance in this case; not living witnesses, but records which are of the greatest consequence, and it is a question for your Honor whether those documents should not be obtained. Considering the relations in which I have stood to those transactions, I feel it would be criminal if I were to remain silent.

Mr. Courtney—The case for the prosecution will take a day or two. If there are any affidavits or papers in Washington which counsel for the defendants desire, I shall get them for them when their side of the case is reached. What the gentlemen, (Mr. Fullerton,) outside of this case, has done or said, I don't know, and what the question of protection afforded or suggested by him to criminals has to do with this Court, I am quite at a loss to imagine. The prerogative of protection does not belong either to this Court or to counsel, but to another tribunal. That question has no relevancy here, and it cannot be considered for a moment before the Court. I desire, and mean to get at the trial of this case some time or another. Every obstacle has been thrown in the way of this trial in this tribunal by the defendants and their advisers. Inside counsel for the defendant asks for a postponement on the plea of illness, and that is granted until to-morrow. Counsel outside the case gets up and asks that a longer time should be granted. I desire that these defendants shall have a full, fair and impartial trial, and I do not intend that through any act or agency of mine, the trial of these defendants who have repeatedly published their readiness to be tried and that they will show their innocence to the world, shall be delayed or hindered. As to those papers from Washington, whether they are material or not for the defendants, I do not know, as no evidence has been offered to show that they have any relevancy or pertinence to this case. If they are important to these defendants, they will have plenty of time to get them from Washington, even if there should be a special agent or ambassador sent for them, or if they should be intrusted to the hands of an officer of the Government to produce them. This case, on our side, will take at least one day; my assistant says two. It takes twelve hours to go to Washington, and twelve hours to return, and I suppose these valuable papers are in such a position that they can be had, or that some official of the Government will be intrusted to produce them. The defendants having obtained this adjournment, I trust the case will proceed to-morrow. Whatever my instructions are in the letter of the Attorney-General, to which the outside counsel refers, I will faithfully and cheerfully obey, and his requests will be fully complied with.

Mr. Beebe said he did not know what that letter was. Many of the points made by the gentleman were vulnerable. He said that he desired the defendants should have a fair trial. Words and professions were cheap, but the action did not correspond to the word. The statement made by Mr. Fullerton should have great weight with the Court, and that was that he (Mr. Beebe) left town, solemnly believing that the case would not be on this term of the Court, and so he had advised his clients. He presumed that in the directions given by the Attorney-General he did not act hastily. With the desire of the Attorney-General to do justice, and the assurance of Mr. Fullerton as to the importance of those papers, the case should not be pressed on. The papers should be used on the cross-examination of the witnesses for the United States.

Mr. Courtney—If you furnish me with a list of those papers, I will telegraph to Washington for them.

Mr. Fullerton—I can state to your Honor what these papers are. These defendants, or some of them, were defendants in a civil action brought in this Court to confiscate certain property of theirs. The Government or District-Attorney I believe failed to confiscate the property. Now the subject of this inquiry, or the trial of this indictment, extends over the same ground, and the same time, and, as I understand it, the papers are affidavits made by parties for the purpose of obtaining the release of this property seized. Application was also made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, based on numerous papers signed by numerous persons, in the shape of affidavits, and in which the parties have stated all the facts in the case on paper—that is a matter of record, as the application to the Commission was made on papers now on file. Your Honor will, therefore, plainly see that, as the affidavits made in the case for the confiscation of this property were made by the identical men who make the affidavits in this case, it becomes my duty to have them here to see whether they form the basis of a complete contradiction—that, your Honor, is the plain English of it.

Mr. Courtney—Your Honor, counsel who has just taken his seat, in making his statement is entirely mistaken. The Government did not fail in the prosecution of the civil action—the Court condemned that property, and one of the very counts of the present indictment is for the criminal offence under the section by which the condemnation of the property referred to was had. This indictment does not cover the time alone in which the civil proceeding was confined, and if the gentleman had only read the indictment he would have noticed that there are other counts in the indictment which bring the offence committed by the defendants within the time covered by October, 1867, down to April, 1868, three counts covering offences committed long after the proceedings of the condemnation of the property in question were commenced, so that the statement that the witnesses who were on the trial of that case are material witnesses in this case is not of much account. It is strange that counsel who last addressed the Court (Mr. F.) should know or assume to know what witnesses the Government intend to call. He assumes that we are going to call every one used as a witness in that trial, or whom the claimants called. I beg to inform the gentleman that I shall call everybody who knows anything about the commission of these frauds in that distillery from October, 1867, to the date of the indictment.

Mr. Beebe—I will go on to-morrow with the case if I am able to be out of my bed. If not, the parties will be notified that they must have other counsel. The District-Attorney has evinced much feeling in this case. I say that the District-Attorney goes into this case with more feeling than he would try a man to-morrow for murder. He talks of incessant delay. It seldom happens that a case is tried in the same term in which the indictment is found. This is the first time that an adjournment of this case has been moved for, and I have attended here from day to day to make that motion. I believe that the grounds upon which I have sought for the postponement are sufficient. Justice ought to be done though the heavens should fall. To put these parties on trial now would be an act of injustice to them. I think your Honor would require the attendance of Mr. Dittenhoeffer, who took the affidavits of the parties which are now going to be used against Mr. Blaisdell. They would contradict the statements made against him in this case.

Judge Blatchford said it would be impossible to act on a mere matter of this kind without some sworn statement as to what those papers were.

Mr. Courtney—One word more, your Honor. An effort has been made on the part of one of the counsel to create an impression that I am acting under personal feeling. The cry of "personal feeling" seems to be their panacea for mitigating all charges and crimes against persons presented by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Beebe—I say you have feelings mixed up with it.

Mr. Courtney—Yes, your Honor, I have feelings mixed up in any case where I am called to prosecute—the feeling to discharge my duty; and I would be derelict in that regard if I had not such feelings, especially in a case like this, where the evidence is so clear and overwhelming against these men, of systematic robberies committed by them in this City. In these days it seems that whenever a public officer endeavors to do his duty, and to bring to light frauds upon the revenue, he is charged with being actuated by personal feelings. Yes, I have just this kind of feeling, when I find in a case of this nature, counsel making application to postpone the trial and coöperating in an effort to prevent these men being brought to trial—a feeling to prevent their succeeding and expose their object. This is my feeling, and they may make the most of it.

Judge Blatchford—It would be exceedingly improper, on the mere statement made by defendants, for the Court to postpone the trial for any such general reasons as here assigned. With regard to these papers at Washington, if it shall turn out on the progress of the trial that the defendants have been taken by surprise with regard to any witness, and that witness can be contradicted by his own affidavit, made by him, and in the possession of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, the Court will unquestionably give the defence an opportunity of getting the necessary papers. The defence cannot, of course, anticipate every witness that may be called, but to postpone a trial in advance is contrary to all proceedings in Courts of justice. The Court will endeavor to guard the rights of the defendants as the facts arise. And wherever it can be shown that the defence can contradict a witness by affidavit of his own, if taken from the files of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Court will allow the amplest time and opportunity for procuring the same. The case must proceed to-morrow; but if it be found that counsel for the defence are unable to proceed, then I will not press it beyond impaneling a jury; but commence to-morrow we must. I will suggest to the District-Attorney, inasmuch as there has been no preliminary examination in the case, that his statement be made as full as possible—of course he is not bound to name his witnesses—but to state all the facts, so that the defence may be fully informed of all he (the District-Attorney) intends to prove; so that there may be a fair and full development of the case from the very outset. Therefore to-morrow morning the jury will be impaneled and the case will be opened.

The matter thus dropped.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INDICTMENTS—COUNTERFEIT CASES.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morning and presented indictments against the following persons:

Joseph Barnabo, *alias* Italian Joe, *alias* John Smith; uttering and having in his possession counterfeit fractional notes and United States notes.

James Archer, passing a counterfeit National currency note.

Michael McComrach and Joseph Barnabo, *alias* Italian Joe, *alias* John Smith; uttering and selling counterfeit fractional currency notes.

Charles Harper *alias* Charles Jackson; uttering counterfeit and altered national currency notes.

James McLaughlin *alias* John H. Fuller; perjury.

George Myers, James Jones, and Joseph L. Reed *alias* Lewis Reed; passing counterfeit United States notes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 29.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of Edward Jones et al., to vacate assessment; the application as to those marked A. C. is granted; as to others refused.

In the matter of the petition of A. S. Jarvis; proof ordered to be taken, &c.

Samuel Strong vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association; default opened upon payment of costs of the inquest and $10 cost of motion.

The People, &c., Charles Vertu, vs. George Atwater et al.; respondent is convicted of the contempt charged, and will be fined the amount of the relators' claim and interest, and $50 to cover counsel fees, &c.

G. A. Fuller vs. The England Express Company; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Peter H. Zabriskie vs. Elizabeth J. Zabriskie; motion denied.

Benjamin L. Swan vs. The Manufacturing Paddle Wheel Company; notice of the application must be given.

John Brown vs. David Slattery; the inquest was regularly taken, and the execution against the body was authorized and regular, but the plaintiff must have opportunity to try his cause, and upon payment of trial fee of $20, the judgment may be vacated, and the case be put down for trial for the second Friday of January; the plaintiff on being discharged from arrest on vacating the judgment, must stipulate not to sue, &c.

W. Dunoworth vs. George M. Howell; default opened on payment of $10 costs; judgment, execution and levy to stand as security.

Beinhauer et al. vs. The New-York City Telegraph Company; motion to vacate stay granted, &c.

Phœbe J. Lachmyer vs. Frederick Lachmyer; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Barney et al. vs. Dambman et al.; final judgment ordered.

Jean Vianay vs. August Ferran; judgment granted.

In the matter of the Trusts created by the Will of Francis E. Berger, &c.: reference ordered to take proof.

Doughty et al. vs. Ward et al.; motion granted.

Ross vs. Brown; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Judge McCunn.

John McCormick vs. Charles A. Chamberlain; motion granted.

James E. Trott vs. Levy, doing business in the name of the New-York and Long Island Express Company; motion granted and reference ordered.

Mary Paddon vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; motion granted without costs.

Thomas Gardiner vs. L. White; motion granted.

Ferdinand Suydam et al. vs. Henry Eisher; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The interregnum ordered on Thursday, and the consequent omission of the session of Saturday, naturally caused an increase in the calendar, which yesterday embraced thirty-nine cases of petit larceny and fourteen of assault and battery. All of these cases were of the most trivial character, itemically considered, as the larcenies were all of the pettiest description and all of the assaulted proved to have been very slightly battered. It is noted as an interesting fact, however, that as the Winter advances the preponderance of thefts of articles of food constantly increases, and that new faces are more often seen at the prisoners' rail. It is therefore inferred that want is forcing many people into crime, and many of the cases are therefore leniently dealt with by the Justices.

A STRANGE COMMINGLING.

THOMAS O'SHAUNESSEY was charged with an assault upon ALICE WELSH. He stood at the rail with his hands sometimes crossed reverently upon his breast and sometimes twitching nervously at the collar of his dilapidated coat. His ruddy hair hung matted and uncombed over his small and flashing eyes, and his long fiery beard almost hid his want of linen. Suddenly he broke into a Latin chaunt in a deep melodious voice, and with a perfect accent. As his tones undulated through the vast room a silence came as that of a cathedral during solemn service, and many of the listeners almost bent their heads in reverence to the sacred theme so melodiously uttered. The complainant ceased the story of her petty grievance, and the Court waited patiently for the close of this strange interlude. When it came Justice Kelly questioned the chaunter as to the offence with which he was charged. He addressed the court always as "Doctor," his wandering intellect thus unconsciously showing with what profession he has most had to deal, and meandered through a long denial of the woman's story. He was remanded for a medical examination, and the spectators, who assemble thrice in each week only for the purpose of seeing detected crime wriggle funnily in the clutches of the law, seemed relieved when this man was removed. There was nothing in him to laugh at, and they wanted none of him.

TAKING TOO MUCH.

James Williams was charged with stealing a carcass of venison valued at $20 from the front of an eating-house. He admitted that he was guilty and pleaded poverty as an excuse, but the Magistrate was incredulous in this instance, saying that if he was hungry he need not have stolen so much, nor indeed have stolen at all, as he needed only to have stated his case to the proprietors and they would have given him a meal. James, therefore, had not rightly calculated the amount that he could safely steal, and was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 29, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107¼	14	Del. & Hud. Can.	130
5,000	do	107⅛	300	Q. M. Co.	22¼
10,000	do	107¼	100	Mar. Pf., bet. call	20
1,000	do	107⅜	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114¼	20	do	26
2,000	5-20s, C., '62	111	100	American Ex.	42
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20 C. '65	107⅜	10	Mer. Un. Ex.	15
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...c	110⅜	100	do	15⅜
5,000	do	110⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. ...b7	158
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '67	110⅜	100	do	157⅝
88,500	do	110⅜	100	do	157⅜
8,000	N. Car. St. 6s	63	600	do	157½
4,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62	25	Erie	41
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	90	200	do	40
10,000	T. St. 6s, new bet. call	69¼	100	Hud. R. ...bet. call	133¾
1,000	do ...2d call	69¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
10,000	do	69¾	500	Chi. & N. W.	79½
10,000	do	69⅞	50	Han. & St. Jo.	91
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. ...2d call	90	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82¼
5,000	La. State 6s	69	100	do	82⅝
5,000	N.Y.Cen.6s, '83	91	100	do ...b30	83½
2,000	do	91	100	do ...b10	83
1,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	111¼	700	Clev. & Tol.	100¼
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	200	do ...b60	102½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	15	Chi. & R. I.	115⅞
12,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	98	300	do	116
8,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	98	100	Chic. B. & Q.	175
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	96	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
3,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	103	100	Tol., W. & W.	58¼
2,000	M. & S. P. 1st	93½	100	do	58
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	84	100	do ...b30	59
5,000	West. U. Tel., Bd. ...b3	88	100	do ...2d call	58
2,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	88¼	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	111¼
36	Park Bank ...ex d	147	100	do ...2d call	112½
10	Ocean Bank	111	200	do ...b30	112¼
50	Amer. Ex. Bank	113	100	do	111⅞
			150	N. J. Cen.	114½
			100	C., C. Cin. & Ind.	74½
			54	Chi. & Alton	145
			16	Chi. & Alton Pf.	145
			100	Ohio & Miss.	32
			100	do ...b10	32⅜
			200	do ...b30	33¼

SECOND BOARD—10½ A. M.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¼	100	Quick. Min. Co.	23
30,000	do ...b3	114⅜	100	U. S. Express	46
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	105⅜	100	Merch. U. Ex.	15¼
1,800	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26
29,500	do	110⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.	157⅝
20,000	U.S. 6s, P.R. Iss.	99¼	300	do	157¾
11,000	5-20 C., '64 ...b3	107⅜	100	do	157⅞
6,500	do	107⅜	100	do ...b6 days	158⅛
20,000	do	107⅛	100	do ...b15	158
23,000	5-20 C., '65, new	110⅝	100	do	158¼
49,500	do	110⅝	25	Erie	39
1,000	do	110⅞	100	Erie Pf.	60
47,500	5-20 C., '65	107¼	200	Hudson ...b30	135
35,000	5-20 C., '67	110⅝	100	do	134
85,000	do	110¾	500	Reading	98¼
28,500	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	105¼	100	do	98⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105¼	100	Mich. Cen.	116¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	87¼
3,000	Virginia 6s, new	57	100	do	87⅛
2,000	N. Car. 6s, new	62	100	Ill. Central	141
10,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	90	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84
16,000	N. Car. St. 6s, bet. call	63¼	100	C. & N. W. Pf. ...b3	82
2,000	Ohio & M. 1st	100	100	do	81⅞
2,000	Hudson 1st M.	100	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	116
12,000	C., O. & I. C. 1st	74½	100	T., W. & W.	58½
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	98	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	112
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	84½	100	do	112¼
			200	Ohio & Miss.	33
			300	do ...b30	34¼
			200	do ...b10	34⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Merch. Un. Ex. ...c	15	300	P., Ft. W. & C.x d	112
100	do	15	100	do	111¾
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¾	1100	Ohio & Miss.	32⅝
100	Canton Co. ...b30	50	800	do	32⅝
200	Pac. Mail	118½	200	do	32⅝
100	do	118	800	do ...b30	32¾
100	do ...b3	118⅝	300	do ...b30	32⅝
800	West. U. T.	35	100	do	32⅜
100	Mariposa Pf.	20	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87½
400	N. Y. Central	157⅜	200	do	87⅝
100	do ...b3	157½	100	do	87¼
100	do	157⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83½
300	do	157⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	100¼
200	do	157½	600	do	100
200	do	157⅜	100	do ...b10	100¼
200	do	157¼	300	do ...b5	100⅜
200	do ...b3	157¾	200	do	100
200	Erie	40	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	116⅛
100	do	39⅞	1100	do	116¼
200	do	39¼	200	do	116¼
200	do	39⅞	500	do ...b3	116⅛
200	Reading R.	98⅜	100	do	116½
400	do	98¼	200	Chi. & N. W.	79½
200	T., W. & W.	58½	200	do	79⅝
100	do	58⅛	100	do	79⅜
200	Hudson	134	600	C. & N. W. Pf.	82⅝
200	Mil. & St. P. ...b3	69	200	do	82¼
100	do	68½	200	do	82⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86¼	600	do	82
200	do	86¾	100	do	81⅞
200	do	86¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25½	200	Reading	98
200	Adams Ex.	48	600	Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	23⅞	100	do ...b10	33¾
200	do	23¼	200	do	33⅛
100	Pacific Mail	117¾	350	do	33¼
100	West. U. Tel.	35⅛	800	do	33⅛
100	Mer. Un. Ex.	15¼	1200	do	33⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	156⅞	100	do ...c	33⅝
100	Erie	39¾	200	do	33⅝
200	Hudson R.	134	500	Clev. & Pitts.	84
100	do	133⅝	300	Chi., R. I. & P. ...c	116⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. ...b15	68⅝	1100	do	116⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C.ex d ...c	111⅝	100	do	116⅝
800	do	112	500	do ...b3	116⅞
100	do	111⅞	500	do	116⅝
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅝	800	Chi. & N. W.	79⅝
500	do	87¼	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
500	do	87¼	600	do	81⅞
400	do	87	800	do ...b3	82
300	do	87	200	do ...c	81⅝
			100	do	82

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$3,500	N. Car. 6s, new	61	400	Reading	98
200	Pacific Mail	117¾	400	do	97¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	157	1200	do	97⅝
100	Erie	39¾	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	87¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	67⅝	200	do ...s3	87
800	P., Ft. W. & C.ex d.	112⅝	200	do ...b3	87½
200	do	112⅜	300	C., R. I. & Pac.	117⅛
200	do ...b3	112¾	200	do	117⅛
100	do	113⅛	500	do ...b3	117¾
2100	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛	300	do	117¼
500	do	34⅛	200	do ...b3	117⅝
100	do ...s10	34⅜	200	do	117⅛
200	do ...b4	34¼	100	Chi. & N. W.	79⅜
200	Clev. & Tol.	99¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82

TUESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The dearest rates for Money, which we have reported for several months past, were paid by the Brokers this forenoon to carry over their accounts until Wednesday and Saturday. The differences paid to lenders were in many cases ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for one day, and ¼@½ ℘ cent. over the Old Year, say three business days. In other instances, 7@10 ℘ cent. per annum in Gold was paid. The sudden and sharp turn in the market late on Monday caused the Brokers to look around for Money early in the day, and the highest cost paid for its use was before 2 o'clock. The effect upon the Public Funds and upon the general Stock Market was also more sensibly felt at the forenoon Boards of the Stock Exchange. This stir in Money is regarded as a very temporary incident to the Quarterly Bank Statement, and, as a rule, borrowers pay the extra rates, for a few days, with much readiness rather than make sacrifices upon their Stocks. In spite of this prevailing disposition, however, there was some inclination to sell the Public Funds and also the Railways, for cash, through the forenoon, on the calculation that the sellers would be able to repurchase at cheaper figures on the continuance of dear rates for Money until after the New Year. At the Afternoon Boards this calculation was evidently at fault, as nearly the whole list of United States and Railway stocks were higher than in the morning. The advance was a ¼@½ ℘ cent. on the Public Funds, and 1@1½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, and some of the other Western Roads, as compared with the lowest sales for Money early in the day.

The sales of Gold were steady at 134⅝@134⅞ in the forenoon, and the closing transactions later in the day, 134⅞@135 ℘ cent. The scarcity and dear rates for the use of Money brought the Foreign Exchanges to a stand still, and Bills for ready Money could be had at a concession of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. from yesterday's asking rates. London, 60 days, quoted, 109⅜, and short sight, 110¼ ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the cheapest sales of the United States 5-20s of 1867, which govern the general tone of the Public Funds, were at 110⅝ ℘ cent.; though Street sales were made at 110⅝, and rumor said at 110½ ℘ cent. for ready Money. The closing sales and bid were at 110⅞ ℘ cent. The other 5-20s ranged, relatively, with the course of the 1867s. The State Bonds were depressed on North Carolinas this morning, but recovered at the Second Board. The pressure to sell the new Bonds led to the suspicion that the January Interest might not be paid, but we are not advised of any other ground for doubting the prompt fulfillment of the pledge of Gov. HOLDEN on this point. On the Railway list the sales of New-York Central were at 157½@157@156⅞@157@158@158¼ ℘ cent., and of Rock Island at 116¼@116½@117@118 ℘ cent. The other Western Roads were remarkably firm in the face of a sharp Money market, and little or no advantage seemed to be gained by the few speculators who sold early in the day for a decline in prices as against the prevailing *Bull* account of the Street.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with the last quotations of Monday night. Gold was weaker, 134⅞@134⅝ ℘ cent.:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	110⅞
American Gold Coin	134⅞	134⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	70⅛	69⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55⅞
Missouri Bonds	90¼	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	62⅞
New-York Central	156⅞	157
Erie Railway	39⅞	39
Reading Railway	98⅝	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅞	117⅞
Northwest Common	79⅛	79⅜
Northwest Preferred	82⅛	81⅞
Michigan Southern	87⅜	86⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111⅞	113
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84	83⅞
Pacific Mail Company	118⅞	118⅛
St. Paul Prefered	86⅛	85⅞
St. Paul Common	68	67⅞
Toledo and Wabash	58	58⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114¾	5-20 reg., 1867	105¾
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅝	5-20 coupon, 1868	111
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅜	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	100
5-20 coup., 1864	107⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874	117
5-20 coup., 1865	107¾	10-40 reg.	102⅞
5-20 reg. '65 n. is.	105	10-40 coup.	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110⅞	6s currency	100

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	106⅞	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	98
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110½	Tennessee 6s ex. c.	69
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	101	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	69
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	55¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101	Georgia 6s	81
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101	Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101	North Carolina 6s	62½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	60½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876	101	Missouri 6s	90½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	99½	Louisiana 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	99	Louisiana levee bds.	63½
Illinois coupon, 6s, 1879	102	Connecticut 6s	101
Illinois War Loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	101½
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	110
America	140	Metropolitan	138
City	200	Corn Exchange	130
National	118	Park	147
Ocean	111	Tenth National	100
American Exchange	112¾		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d md., 1883	100	C., R. I. & P.	97
Erie 7s, 5th md., 1888	95	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Harlem 1st M.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	105
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	109	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	93	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93½
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1875	114¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	86	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93½
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	91
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	90	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	88
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Ex'n bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	91	M. & St. P. 1st M. 7.3-10	93½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	93½
Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	80	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	93	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73¾
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75½		

Mr. THEODORE BERDELL, of No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-street, has been admitted to membership at the old Board of the New-York Stock Exchange, which makes him also a member of the Government Securities Board. The Open Board of Brokers have admitted to membership Messrs. R. S. ANDERSON, W. B. DICKERMAN, C. MACARDLE, W. H. OLMSTED and H. W. PERKINS.

If there should chance to be in New-York any of the stockholders of the old Union Bank of Tennessee, bankrupted during the War, they will hear of something to their advantage, in the way of the final distribution of the assets of the concern, by applying to Mr. THOMAS EAKIN, Banker, No. 33 Nassau-street.

Several rumors were current this morning of further considerable failures in the Dry Goods and Domestic Commission line, the name of quite a prominent house being mentioned in this connection. After careful inquiry, however, we are able to say that no misfortune of the sort has occurred.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 27x52 (½ part)	$2,000
Broadway, e. s., 100 ft. n. of 68th-st., 42.2x25x29.4x28.2	nom.
Bayard-st., No. 63, 25x75	6,500
Christopher-st., n. s., No. 13, 27x90	nom.
Grand-st., n. s., 64.2 ft. w. of Elizabeth-st., 5x35x51x30	25,300
Jane-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Asylum-st., 20x66	7,508
Lots No. 249 to 252, and 293 to 296, (inclusive,) Prospect tract	14,000
13th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.7x70, (half part)	2,000
16th-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92	4,250
16th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x103.3	63,000
22d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.6	11,000
27th-st., n. s., 81.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26.11x88.6, (one-third part)	1,150
27th-st., n. s., 81.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26.11x88.6, (one-third part)	1,800
31st-st., s. s., 312 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.6x98.9	12,000
49th-st., s. w. corner of 4th-av., 20.6x25.5	14,000
50th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21x90	18,500
57th-st., n. s., 161.5 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100	4,500
57th-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x118	8,100
78th-st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	1,800
84th-st., n. s., 286 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.5x102.2	15,500
87th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100.8x175 (½ pt.)	6,166
108th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.11x200	19,000
130th-st., n. s., 353 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	30,000
142d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x99.11	7,200
148th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of public drive, 115x99.11	9,300
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 28th-st., 126x98.9x25x49.4x100x49.4	195,000
2d-av., No. 946, 20.5x70	15,750
5th-av., s. e. corner of 90th-st., 25x100	20,000
10th-av., w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25x62.6	2,607
10th-av., e. s., 94.3 ft. n. of 137th-st., 833.11x36.9x35.8x42.6x127.4x2.9.5x739.6x380.6	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 100, (basement) 1 year, per year	$1,000
Henry-st., No. 91, (basement) 4 years and 5 months, per year	480
Stanton-st., No. 154, (rear) 22.9x22.9, 5 years, per year	480
West-st., No. 128, 4 years and 9 months, per year	2,800
13th-st., Nos. 43 and 45 W., 4 years and 4 months, per year	1,500
28th-st., No. 48 W., (store,) 3 years	300
1st-av., No. 746, (lower part) 3 years and 6 months	420

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100	$850
Bridge-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x75	6,500
Dean-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110	1,000
Dean-st., s. s., 151.8 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 21.8x100	nom.
Dean-st., s. s., 173.4 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 21.8x100x21.4x100	nom.
Dean-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 21.8x100	nom.
Degraw-st., n. s., 78 ft. w. of Hoyt, 19.8x100	7,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 75x200	3,000
High-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of Gold-st., 22x108.9x6x107.5	4,700
Keap-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	900
Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Skillman-st., 25x69	nom.
Livingston-st., s. s., 117.6 ft. w. of Bond-st., 12.6x100.9	3,750
Quincey-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Classon-av., 41.4x190x37.2x90	2,000
Tillary-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 25x110	1,000
Warren-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100	4,000
14th-st., s. w. s., 176 ft. n. of 3d-av., 80x90x80x91	5,000
15th-st., n. s., 216.5 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x35.5x25x35.10, q. c.	nom.
18th-st., s. w. s., 316.8 ft. s. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,525
40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.2	500
Classon-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 20x85	1,400
Classon-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 20x85	1,400
Classon-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 20x80	1,200
Classon-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 20x80	1,600
Classon-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 23x85x18x85	1,800
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 122.11 ft. n. w. of Franklin-av., 20.4x75.11x1.5x17.6x9.3x73.4	6,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Hunter-st., 17.4x113.8x19x106	20,250
Fulton-av., n. s., 61 ft. e. of Hunter-st., 18.8x122x9.5x127.11	
Johnson-av., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	2,800
Liberty-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Adams-st., 46x100	nom.
Nostrand-av., e. s., 312 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 21x90	1,000
Nostrand-av., e. s., 312 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 21x90	1,256
Smith-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100	800
Throop-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Whipple-st., 25x90	5,800
Lots Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, W. Howard's map	2,400
Lots Nos. 489, 490 and 516 to 518 and 740 Hay-scale Farm map	50

Leases Recorded.

Bond and Warren sts., n. e. corner, 5 yrs, per yr.	$1,000
Plymouth-st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of Gold-st., 44x100 2, 3½ years, per year	1,000
Fulton-av., No. 1,129, store, &c., 4½ yrs. ½ year	850
1 year	1,000
1 year	1,100
1 year	1,200
1 year	1,300
4th-av. and 18th-st., n. cor., store, &c., 4½ years, per year	480
Plot, 9 acres at Flatbush, 5 years, per year	200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Jamaica South road, upland and meadow, adjoining Duryea's, 27 acres	$2,500
Lots Nos. 1, 2, woodland, O. Smith's map, 2 acres	400

Newtown.

Newtown and Jamaica road, s. s., adjoining Smith's, — acres	$4,750
Middletown road, w. s., adjoining Nolan's, 25x10	425
Lot No. 18, block No. 6, East 2d-st., n. s., Hunter's map, 25x100	1,500

Flushing.

Main-st., w. s., 110 ft. n. of Church-st., 151.6x43x150.6x45	$5,000

Ravenswood.

Park-place, n. w. s., 350 ft. s. w. of Webster-av., on East River	$8,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Boston and Hampden sts., n. e. corner, 25x82	$1,200
Camden-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 100x200	8,000
Fairmount-av. and West Bank-st., s. e. corner, 106x150	
Hamburg-place and Kossuth-st., n. e. corner, 34x100	660
Hamilton-st., adjoining N. Todd's, 33x119	6,051
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of East Mechanic-st., 60x100	18,000
Washington-st., adjoining J. Hollingsworth's, 2 plots, each 30x71	7,500

Bloomfield.

Old road, e. s., indefinite lot, 74x180	$9,500
Lot adjoining J. G. Darling's property, 75x153	

West Orange.

Newark and Mount Pleasant pike, n. s., 27-10 acres	$16,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	11	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	9,188	Malt, bushels	1,100
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	246	Pork, bbls.	134
Cornmeal, bags	1,549	Cut Meats, pkgs.	211
Wheat, bushels	462	Lard, pkgs.	235
Corn, bushels	24,435	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	702
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	364
Oats, bushels	696	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue dull, but steady, at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm in price, though not in active request. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb. Sales, 4,850 bags, nearly all Rio.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand to-day at an advance of ½c. ℘ lb., closing very firmly on a limited offering. Sales, 6,525 bales (of which 487 bales were to arrive) including 1,205 bales to spinners, 1,847 bales to speculators, and 2,666 bales to shippers, and 807 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 200 bales Low Middling for January, 24½c.; 100 bales Middling for January, 25½c.; 100 bales Middling for March, 25½c.; 250 bales Low Middling for February and March, 24½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	23	23¼	23¼	23¼
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	24	24¼	24¼	24¼
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	24¾	25	25¼	25¼
Middling, ℘ lb.	25¼	25¼	26	26¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,459
Receipts last week	18,400
Receipts preceding week	20,494
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	285,358
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	667,270
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Tuesday	2,325
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	115,209
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	328,479
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,300
Estimated stock on hand here	30,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	931,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	897,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	458,000
Exports, same time last year	401,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,553,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	295,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	212,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive at a further reduction of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 75@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 05, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 55@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 10@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 00@14 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 375 bbls., at $6 90@$7 80 for poor to fair, and $7 80@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues quiet and irregular; sales have been made of 550 sacks at $5@$9 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old and $10@$11 50 for new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy at $6@$8 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 50@$5 50 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey; $5 50 for Caloric, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $4 20@$4 80 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 20; No. 2 Spring at $1 56@$1 60; White California at $2 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at easier prices; sales, since our last, 51,000 bushels at 92c.@96c. for new Mixed Western; $1 06½@$1 10½ for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 90c.@$1 08 for new White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been quiet at from $1 52½@$1 62½ ℘ bushel; sales, 3,150 bushels, in small lots. Barley has been inactive and rather lower; sales, 850 bushels, including German, at $2 22½, and State on private terms, ℘ bushel. Malt has been lightly dealt in at $2 15@$2 20 for Barley, and $1 50 for Rye ℘ bushel; sales, 5,200 bushels, all told. Oats have been quiet, and weak in price; sales, since our last, 38,500 bushels Western at 76c.@75½c., in store, and 78c.@78½c. afloat, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole, which has been quoted from as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@51c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@82c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 170 hogsheads, and 400 barrels, chiefly at auction.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 30@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand at former prices, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 55; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 01; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 17½c.@17¾c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 29½c.@33½c. for refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 58,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 7½c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 8½c., light; 4,500 pieces, 60x64, 8½c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 8½c.; 35,000 pieces, 64x64, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 25 for New City and Western Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Old Mess; $25 50@$27 for Prime Mess; $27 for Thin Mess; $20@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. City-dressed Hogs have been quiet to-day at 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb.; Western at 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate request at previous rates. Sales equal to 275 packages, at 13c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand, but less firm. Sales equal to 435 boxes, including Cumberlands, at 13½c.@13½c., Long Clear at 14½c., Short Clear at 15½c., and Short Rib at 14½c.@14½. ℘ lb. Lard has been in more request, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces and bbls. at 16½c.@17½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 16½c.@16½c. for City, and 17c.@17½c. for prime to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb.; sales were also reported of 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 17½c.@17½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including New Prime Mess at $28@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$37 ℘ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$34 ℘ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in demand at former rates.

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℘ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	35	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ℘ lb.	25	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	18½	@19½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	17	@14
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SOAP—Has been slow of sale, including Castile at 15c.@15½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after and quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 470 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14c., and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; also, 70,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet since our last; sales have been reported of only 47 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@10½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Lugs at 7c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11½c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ℘ lb. *Seedleaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 12c.@30c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; Fine Wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@15c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6c.@6½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@16c. for old, and 8½c.@20c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@25c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new, ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05 ℘ lb. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 185 bbls., in lots, at from 98c.@$1 01 ℘ gallon; market quite heavy.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, with moderate engagements reported. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 1,850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ lb., and 37,500 bushels Corn at 9¼d.@9½d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Francis, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Matthews, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. S. Brown, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening. THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CLAUDE DUVAL, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.
SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, &c. By the Hibernian Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY PROF. JAMES HALL. Subject, "The Evolution of the North American Continent."

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SKATING DAY AND EVENING.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Bitz.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY.
No. 768 Broadway.
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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable telegrams contain the usual batch of rumors regarding the Eastern question. A collision is said to have taken place between some Turkish troops and a party of Greek soldiers who had crossed the border and invaded Albania, which is Turkish territory. The Greeks are reported as having been victorious. The Sublime Porte has issued a circular in which he declares that he will take no part in the proposed Peace Conference if the Cretan question is to be discussed. Russia denies having given permission to Greek vessels to carry the Russian flag, under any circumstances whatever. The details for the Peace Conference have been agreed upon, and its sessions will commence in Paris on Saturday next. GARABALDI has declined the military commission tendered him by the Greek Government.

A telegram from London, received yesterday afternoon, announced the loss of the emigrant ship *Starry Banner* and 122 passengers. No record of any such ship can be found in any of the marine authorities, and the report is believed to be a hoax. The original dispatch, which was printed in all the London papers yesterday, said that forty-two of the survivors had arrived at Boulogne, France, but the denial of such arrivals there is telegraphed to London. The ship was said to have been lost 700 miles west of the Irish coast on the 21st of December, in a heavy gale. While it is possible that a mistake may have been made in the name of the ship, it is more than probable that the report is a wicked hoax.

GENERAL.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Rutland, Vt., held yesterday, the town voted to aid in the building of the Portland and Rutland Railroad to the amount of $300,000.

A man named R. W. HILDRETH went into a disreputable house on Sixth-street, in Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday evening, and deliberately cut the throat of one of the girls there, known by the name of MATTIE KING. He was speedily arrested.

Union Block, in Main street, Concord, N. H., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Monday evening. It was occupied by VOGLER & STANLEY, furniture dealers; J. ANNABLE, upholsterer; WM. MARSHALL and JOHN H. HILL, both clothing dealers; ALEXANDER MOFATT, fancy goods; SMITH & NEWHALL, saloon keepers; and BENJAMIN CARR, photographer. The entire loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Captain and crew of the propeller *Forest Queen* arrived in Detroit, on Saturday, from their vessel, which now lies sunk in sixteen feet of water, two miles from Point Au Pelee, Lake Erie. They started from Cleveland for Detroit, but on the fourteenth day out, after having been frozen in for some days, the ice came against their vessel with such force as to sink it. After having endured great suffering they made their way to shore, leaving the propeller to the Winter.

The dead body of an habitual drunkard, named BARNY MULVANY, was found in the cellar of his house, at Boston, on Sunday. It is supposed he was beaten to death by his wife, who is also a drunkard, and with whom he had been fighting during the day.

Four Boston rogues, after perpetrating a series of bold robberies in Bangor, Me., and towns in its immediate vicinity, were arrested in Hermon on Sunday evening, and on the following Monday were examined and committed for trial in February. They had entered several houses and stores in broad daylight, hurriedly taken the most valuable property near them and left.

A sleeping-car on the night passenger train on the Great Western Railway, Canada, ran off the track on Monday night at East Wood, and rolled down an embankment. There were eighteen persons in the car at the time, two of whom were injured, as it is believed, fatally, and ten others more or less seriously.

The trial of STEPHEN ABBOTT, for the murder of APPOLLOS M. BRONSON, began before the Superior Court in New-Haven on Monday last, and is not yet concluded. The murder was committed in October last. The body of BRONSON was found washed ashore on the rocks at Morris' Cove, bearing marks of violence. The Coroner's Jury found that "the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown," and the body was buried by the authorities of East Haven. The friends of BRONSON and ABBOTT, who had been missing since the 29th of September, led by the description of the murdered man published in the papers, had the body disinterred, and recognised it as that of BRONSON. Various circumstances fastening suspicion on ABBOTT, he was searched for, found and arrested.

Gen. SHERMAN has just received advices from Gens. SHERIDAN and HAZEN. The latter says since the recent fight on the Washita he has no difficulty in distinguishing between friendly and unfriendly Indians. Many of those who are friendly have come into Fort Cobb, and claimed the protection of the Government. The hostile tribes have crossed to the head waters of the Red River. Gen. SHERIDAN is preparing to attack the hostile bands, without interfering with those who are friendly. Gen SHERMAN considers Santanta and Bull Bear the most treacherous Chiefs on the Plains, and has given orders to capture or kill them if possible.

A fire occurred in a dwelling-house in Chicago yesterday morning, originating in the careless use of kerosene. Two brothers in the burning building joined hands and leaped into the street. One was instantly killed, and the other lived but a few minutes. Three other men and one woman leaped to an adjoining roof, and were but slightly injured.

An important provision was added to the Hoosac Tunnel contract just before it was executed. It is that one million of dollars of the pay to the contractors should be withheld until the completion of the work. This is in addition to the reserved guarantee fund and the further reserve of twenty per cent.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch reports that the sentence of WHELAN, for the murder of D'ARCY MCGEE, has been further respited until the 11th of February by the Executive Government.

The failure of HINDS, ALLEN & Co., hop dealers of Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., is reported in the Albany papers. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000. It is thought their assets are large enough to pay the greater part of their debts, if time is given to wind up their affairs without great sacrifice.

A banquet in honor of Prof. MORSE was given at Delmonico's last evening. Chief Justice CHASE presided, and addresses were made by the British Minister, Mr. Edward Thornton, Major-Gen. McDowell, Prof. Morse, Prof. Godwin Smith, Hon. William M. Evarts, Mr. William Orton, Hon. David D. Field, Hon. William E. Dodge, Messrs. A. A. Low and Hugh Allan, Gov. Curtin, Daniel Huntington and Col. R. M. Hoe.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Fisheries, appointed by the different States, was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The attendance was very numerous. Addresses were delivered by one delegate from each State on the subject of fish culture.

A meeting took place last night of the National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences, at the Columbia College School of Mines, in Lafayette-place. Two new academies were created, that of Natural Sciences, and that of Mechanical, Physical and Mathematical Science. Officers were elected for both academies.

The seventeenth anniversary and Christmas Festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held yesterday forenoon, at the institution, corner of forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue. Right Rev. Dr. POTTER presided. Addresses were delivered by him, Rev. JOHN W. SHACKFORD and Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

Yesterday the Board of Excise met and tried seventeen cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law. Four licenses were revoked and two continued. The chemist of the Board rendered a report concerning the adulteration of liquors sold in this City. Forty-eight new licenses were granted.

The Board of Health met yesterday. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported 367 deaths, 222 births, and 112 marriages in this City, and 152 deaths in Brooklyn, during the past week. The Metropolitan Gas Company presented a memorial asking, again, for an extension of time until the 1st of March next, to enable them to complete experiments for the purification of gas. The application was denied.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution donating $5,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society. The resolution to donate $50,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd was amended by making the sum $25,000. The Committee on the widening of Robinson-street, being unable to agree on a report, were discharged.

The Board of Councilmen, yesterday, adopted an ordinance subscribing $1,500,000 to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company. Resolutions to print 5,000 copies of *Hoffman's Digest of the State Laws*, and to increase the salary of the Assistant City Librarian to $1,500, were concurred in.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday at their room, No. 160 Broadway, for the purpose of considering the question of abating the premiums on insurance. The meeting sat with closed doors.

The Christmas Festival of Wilson Industrial School, and annual distribution of raiment to the children, took place yesterday at the institution, No. 137 Avenue A. There was a large attendance. Addresses were delivered by Judge NOTT and Mr. RUSSEL BOOTH.

Cotton was much brisker yesterday, and ½c. ⅌ lb. higher. Breadstuffs were lower; while the more active kinds of Provisions were dearer on a moderate trade. Groceries were in some request. Freights, again stronger.

Our Judicial System—Practical Plan to Remedy its Evils.

We believe it is universally conceded that *our State Judiciary system needs reform*. As it works now, it is utterly unsatisfactory. The recent Erie Railroad litigations have called public attention and directed the public mind to the abuses and crimes that may be practiced under its authority, and that are, in point of fact, the almost necessary growth of the principles on which it rests.

Unless the system can be reformed, the procuring of injunctions and securing the appointment of receivers will come to be a regular and essential feature of the stock-jobbing combinations of Wall-street. Every great corporate interest will be compelled to retain its *Judge*, as well as its counsel, and injunctions and receivers will be among the ordinary machinery for carrying on its business. There can be no doubt that the Erie scandal, and the proceedings in our Courts growing out of it, have excited a feeling of positive insecurity among the business interests of the City. No one feels safe in the possession of property, represented by stock, in any large and powerful corporation; for experience shows that, in common with his copartners, he may be called on to transfer the whole to a receiver appointed by a New-York Judge, for purposes known only to the "ring" that may have secured the Judge in its behalf.

Very much of this gross and growing evil is ascribed, justly enough, to the system of an elective Judiciary. Men are elected to be Judges, who are not fit for the office,—who have not the learning, the ability, the experience, the impartiality or the integrity which the office requires. But very much, perhaps most of the evil of the system, is due to the fact that the influences which control the election of a Judge in any locality, and which therefore more or less control his official conduct, are precisely those which ought to have nothing whatever to do with it. In this City, for example, the influences which elect a Judge are of the kind which disable him from being a *good* Judge. On the bench he is constantly called upon to deal with the very persons and interests which put him in his place. This destroys at once the possibility of his being *impartial*,—and unless he is impartial, he is simply a criminal in the garb of a Judge. It is next to impossible, therefore, for a Judge elected by universal suffrage in this City, to be a *good* Judge *in the City*;—though he may have the learning, ability and experience which would make him a very good Judge *out* of the City. And the same thing holds true of Judges in every part of the State. A Judge will always be a better Judge *out* of the district where he was elected than in it,—because he will be removed from the influences and interests which make it impossible for him to be disinterested and impartial.

We indicated, a few days since, a remedy for this great evil of our Judiciary system,—one which does not interfere with the *elective* feature of that system at all, but which will cure the most serious of its defects, and relieve it from the obloquy which is fast falling upon it. It does not call, moreover, for any change in the provisions of the Constitution, but may be enacted by the Legislature.

Let a bill be passed providing that *once in two years the Presiding Justices in the eight judicial districts of the State, shall meet together and apportion the work for the whole State, for the two years next ensuing, among the several Justices of the Supreme Court*,—just as the Judges of each district now meet and apportion the work of that district among the Judges thereof. The Judges of each locality could thus be sent into some other locality than that in which they were elected,—and beyond the reach of the influences which secured their election and to which they would naturally look for a reëlection. The New-York Judges would perform judicial duty in some of the country districts, while country Judges would administer justice in the City.

Of course, this would involve some additional expense, for railroad fare, hotel bills, &c., as the Judges would be compelled to go further and stay longer from home; and *all such necessary expenses should be made a charge upon the county in which the Court is held*, and be paid by the Treasurer thereof, taking the Judge's receipt therefor.

If a bill, containing these provisions, properly prepared and guarded, shall be introduced at an early day in the Legislature, we see no reason to believe that it would meet with serious opposition from any quarter, but believe it would speedily become a law, and, by its practical workings, vindicate itself and relieve the elective Judiciary system from the general condemnation into which it is in danger of falling. We hope such a bill will be introduced at as early a day in the session as possible. We think it would command the general support of the Bar of this City, which ought to take effective steps to make its opinions known and its influence felt. Since our former article on the subject, the matter has been a good deal canvassed in the City, and we have heard of no opposition to it, on any point or in any quarter,—but, on the contrary, a general expression of opinion that it would prove of the greatest service to the cause of justice, and be welcomed by all classes of intelligent and reflecting persons throughout the State.

The movement ought not to be in any sense a party movement,—but should be treated simply as a question of the honest administration of justice,—a matter of the gravest consequence to men of all classes and of all parties,—and one in which none are more directly or more deeply interested than the Judges of the State themselves, who will find in its operation the means of vindicating the Bench and the whole of our judicial system from the obloquy which the misconduct or incapacity of a few among them threatens to bring upon them.

The Rational and the True Policy.

Allusion has been made in these columns to the flutter among the birds of prey, which the sensible remarks of the President elect, concerning further appropriations of money by Congress to aid in the construction of railways, has occasioned. The quiet sagacity with which Gen. GRANT seems to brush through the thicket of innumerable public questions, to reach the lairs where are concealed the most dangerous foes of public morality, and the most seductive leeches on the National Treasury—going, as he does, right to the root of threatening evils—again confirms those anticipations of continued public usefulness in his new office, that gives promise of only less than from his past services.

The situation of the public, of Congress, and of the Executive, in relation to this question, is peculiarly embarrassing, in view of the irresistible momentum in our career of material progress. No aspiration is more universal, more active and imperious, none that promises more for the grandeur of the nation, than the irrepressible energy that is urging forward public improvements in all directions. But here, as in other similar cases, the magnitude of the force augments the difficulties, as well as the dangers, that threaten from the want of proper regulation. The latter are the threatening evils that menace our republican institutions. The threat is of a widespread demoralization in legislative and administrative quarters, while carrying out this one of the supreme purposes of the nation.

In our own State, the street railroads of this City, the increase of fare-bills of the New-York Central, legislation in the interests of one or the other of the unscrupulous gamblers of Erie, and combinations for State aid to half a dozen projects for railways in various parts of the State, have been for years at work debauching the Legislature, until the very name of the State Capitol, and of those who meet there professedly to represent the people, have become offensive, and a reproach to popular government. It matters not that, by some kind of possibility or probability, some one of these measures may be right—the means to secure them are wrong.

Congress is threatened with similar diseases. The miasma floats from the East, the West, the North and the South, into the National Capitol. There postal and national, as well as international telegraph companies; North, South and Middle Pacific railways; Gulf, Eastern Seaboard lines, and one to Mexico; the Niagara Falls and Darien Ship Canal, subsidies to steamships and schemes too innumerable to be mentioned, that are swarming, confederating and seeking to combine in a consolidated assault on the National Treasury.

Congress has power "to establish post offices and post roads," and "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Moreover the country just begins to understand that this last-named power has hardly yet begun to be exercised; but it with equal readiness comprehends, that the schemes for plunging it in the National Treasury, are designed to pervert one of the most beneficent attributes of national authority from its legitimate functions, into squandering the resources of the people, and spreading a gigantic demoralization over the land. The idea that the Government shall be converted into a magazine for supplying the means and the implements for this commerce, if not a fraud on the Constitution, is a distortion of the great objects it was designed to subserve. An authority to "regulate" the commercial energies of the country finds a strange execution, if the principal legislation consists of appropriation bills, instead of general and special statutes for regulating and guiding the people in their pursuit of this commerce. There is plenty of room for Congress to pass wholesome laws for regulating as well as for developing the commerce of the country, without granting subsidies, making enormous loans, or giving away immense slices of the public domain.

Where will the Government finally land, unless this whole brood of schemes for depleting the Treasury be throttled at the start; What are the claims, for instance, of the City and Port of New-York, to these kinds of commercial regulations, if they are to go on? The Constitution speaks of commerce that has an existence, and says nothing about creating commerce. Here, this commerce is actually found—seething through the East River, crowding and jamming up in all directions, without any Government "regulation" but that of a terrific taxation. If ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred millions are to be appropriated to furnish facilities for commerce where it has no existence whatever, what known limits can be fixed to the claims of this port, where one-half of the money that goes into the National Treasury is collected from its commerce, with no other national aid in return than the enforced privilege of making these enormous contributions?

Gen. GRANT touched on the ulcers that are eating into the financial, no less than into the moral resources of the country, when he indicated that so far as his influence shall extend, these sores shall not be multiplied, and that their festerings about the halls of Congress and in committee-rooms shall cease.

Mr. Fisk, Jr., in a New Role.

With the most profound regard for Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., that is to say such regard as his public performances warrant us in feeling for him, we feel constrained to think he has made a mistake in rushing into print. His card, which we printed yesterday, is not calculated to raise him in public esteem or to vindicate his conduct from censure, in the arrest and treatment of Mr. BOWLES. And it is quite certain to create the impression that he knows little of English grammar, and still less of good manners or the decencies of speech and of life. Mr. FISK, Jr., may not think very much of this, or of any impressions the public may entertain in regard to him; and if his operations were to be hereafter confined to Erie and other railroads, perhaps he would be right. It does not make much odds to a man who bags his million, as coolly and as easily as Mr. FISK, Jr., has been in the habit of doing, and who jugs an editor who talks irreverently about him, without the slightest let or hindrance, what anybody may think of his English or his manners.

But Mr. FISK, Jr., is about to enter upon a new field. He is about to become a great patron and supporter of the Arts,—a devotee of the Muses,—one of the great pillars and ornaments of that sublime temple of genius and art which his country hopes to erect for the admiration of mankind. Now, there is certainly a prejudice in the public mind, which Mr. FISK, Jr., would be wiser to respect than to contemn,—in favor of a great patron and minister of Art being able to write grammatically and to express himself, as well as deport himself generally, like a gentleman rather than a boor. Mr. FISK's card indicates no sort of respect for this prejudice, but rather defies and affronts it. It will, we fear, create the impression that Mr. FISK should employ a private tutor, or in some other way cultivate a little familiarity with the English grammar and dictionary, and the rudiments, at least, of writing, before presenting himself to the world as a distinguished patron of the arts.

As we have already said, we see nothing of any great outrage or tyrannnical wrong in the arrest of Mr. BOWLES for libel. The liberties of the American people are not endangered either by the arrest itself, or by the manner in which it was made; and nobody will laugh more heartily than Mr. BOWLES himself at such pretensions. We have no doubt he will forgive all that, since the publication of Mr. FISK's card, which is much more likely to move him to pity and contempt than to anger or alarm.

Mr. BUTLER's explanatory letter, which we also published yesterday, though it evinces a spirit of resentment and spleen against Mr. BOWLES for which we see no occasion or call, is a much more straightforward and creditable performance than the card of the gentlemen for whom Mr. BUTLER seems ambitious of acting as sponsor and champion. If all its statements are correct, and we presume they are, his letter relieves the affair of some of its most unpleasant features. Mr. FISK, Jr., would do well to hand over his literary and artistic matters wholly to Mr. BUTLER, and go back himself to his Erie corner; it is there he shines most and appears to the best advantage—though that, we fear, will sound like damning Mr. FISK, Jr., with very faint praise.

The Fish Farmers.

The *World* suspects the Fish Commissioners of the several States, now active in efforts to secure the coöperation necessary to the successful stocking of our streams, of sinister motives, and insinuates that the Convention in this City had for its purpose the promotion of private rather than public interests. As the Fish Commissioners of most of the States serve without pay, and those of New-York actually at their own expense, it can hardly be charged that they aim at draining the State Treasuries of large sums in the shape of salaries. The fact is that thus far the stocking of the streams of New-England has been in every instance done at the private expense of the zealous fish farmers whom the *World* imagines are to be most benefited by the success of the scheme. One of these fish farmers, who is also a Commissioner of this State, spent the whole of the last shad-spawning season in stocking the Connecticut River, and not only paid his own expenses, but spent days and nights in patrolling the river, and watching his hatching box to prevent its destruction by the fishermen. Can the *World* imagine any unworthy motive in this act? Among the fellow-Commissioners of this gentleman, and included, we suppose, in the general accusation of improper motives, is Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, a gentleman who, much as he may have been criticised for his political opinions and course, has never before been accused of dishonorable pecuniary motives.

The *World* betrays much ignorance in its attack on the Fish Commissioners. Does not the *World* know that the culture of salt-water fish cannot possibly become a private enterprise in this country, where all streams of any magnitude are public property? The culture of fresh-water fish is properly a private enterprise, in which every farmer with a supply of water may engage, just as he would in raising poultry, and with even better success if conducted with the same intelligence. The culture of salt-water or sea-going fish must necessarily be done by the States which own the streams by which the fish ascend to their fresh-water spawning beds, and return to their natural salt-water feeding grounds. To raise fresh-water fish a certain process must be annually gone through with. To cultivate salt-water fish it is necessary only that the obstacles to their natural propagation shall be removed. This is what the Fish Commissioners propose to do, and they ask five years to do it in and a few thousand dollars to accomplish it with. The material improvements necessary are the fish-ways over the higher dams which now obstruct the migrations of the fish. The *World* thinks that owners of dams will not be induced to build these fish-ways, because they are not disposed "to cut holes in the dams to let fish through, when the same holes prevent them from catching the supply of water needed for their mills." The *World* is evidently under the impression that fish-ways are usually of a capacity to drain a river; or, perhaps it imagines that the Fish Commissioners contemplate taking the bottom out of all the streams in the country. We have before warned the Fish Commissioners that it is against just such ignorance as this that they will have most difficulty in contending. Before they succeed they will not only have to compel manufacturers to improve their dams and punish illegal fishing by process of law, but also educate the *World* and such as read it to a proper appreciation of the importance of the material interest involved.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Peace Conference on the Turkish question will begin its session in Paris on Saturday next. In view of the Conference, both the Greek and the Turk are taking very belligerent attitudes against each other. Each of them wishes to show the Great Powers how dangerous it will be not to accede to his demands.

Money was very close and sharply sought after in Wall-street yesterday. Lenders were enabled to exact exceptionally high rates from parties in urgent need of aid. Very few negotiations were completed at the legal figure in currency during business hours. On most of the advances to even first-class houses on Government securities, and prime railway collaterals, a commission of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. was charged in addition to the lawful money price; and many less favorably-estimated applicants for accommodation, it was reported, had to submit to the imposition of the same usurious rates in coin. In a few extreme cases, indeed, it was said, that means had been borrowed for a few days at a charge of ¼ to ½ per cent. of a commission, in addition to seven per cent. in gold. Much of the stringency was due to the remarkably successful operation of influences brought to bear on the market, in the interest of street parties, who were laboring to depress financial values, particularly at the Stock Boards. In the same interest, several sensational reports were put in circulation, with a view to the aggravation of the money difficulty. Late in the afternoon money was available in moderate amounts at the net price of seven per cent. per annum. It is very generally believed that the pressure will pass wholly away with the old year; and that the coming week will develop a satisfactory relaxation in the market. The clearances of the City banks yesterday amounted to $100,000,000.

The London papers published yesterday an account of the burning of an American emigrant ship, the *Starry Banner*, with the loss of 122 persons, including the Captain and crew. Our agent in London telegraphs, however, that the report is a "hoax." What could be the object of publishing such a cruel falsehood, we are not told.

Some months ago the Board of Excise directed their Analytical Chemist, Prof. CHANDLER, to make an investigation of the nature of the liquors sold by the retailers in town. We have before us a tabulated report of the results of the chemical analysis of thirty-two samples of spirits (bourbon and brandy) obtained from nearly as many liquor shops, mostly below Bleecker-street. We find that nearly all of them had an acid reaction, that all of them, except four, contained more or less fusil oil, and that the volume of absolute alcohol found in them varied from twenty-two to fifty-six per cent. As regards quality, three of them are styled *good*, five *fair*, seventeen *inferior*, and six *bad*. Of course, by *bad* is meant unutterably and abominably bad. Thus, against the first sample marked "bad," we find the note, "flavor like vinegar and rancid lamp oil,"—which we should fancy must be something quite excruciating. Against another *bad* sample, we find the note, "flavored with wintergreen; thirty per cent. below proof." Against others, we find such notes as "vile stuff," "flavor of pine shavings," "forty per cent. below proof," "diluted with tea," "a poor rum flavored with wintergreen," &c., &c. If the Board of Excise, having made this investigation, will now enforce the laws against the sale of these poisonous and infernal decoctions, they will receive the gratitude of all who are fond of a good glass of pure bourbon.

We advise everybody in town to apply to the Common Council for situations under the City Government. There are any number of places, and salaries are constantly being raised higher, and higher, and higher. Something was done, as usual, in this direction yesterday; but the members, though now crowded for time, have yet muscular strength left to do something more.

Our neighbor of the *Sun* is resorting to the use of strong language very much after the manner of those journals which have nothing better, in the way of brains, to supply its place. It denounces REVERDY JOHNSON in terms quite worthy of the Eatanswille *Gazette*, as having "filled up the measure of our shame and his own disgrace,"—as "in the pay of the enemies of his country," as advising people for pay to commit perjury, &c., &c.; and the special provocation for all these harsh epithets lies in the fact that he "advised" a French telegraphic Company that each one of the United States is sovereign over its own territory and can grant the right to land cables on its shores at pleasure. This opinion the *Sun* denounces most vehemently, as a flagrant and offensive reassertion of the doctrine of State rights in its worst form. But certainly the *Sun* must be aware that the United States Government never asserts jurisdiction over territory in States which it may need for its own uses, and always obtains it by cession from the State Legislatures. It has, for example, jurisdiction over the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, only because the State Legislature has passed a law ceding such jurisdiction to the United States. And the same thing is true of every navy-yard and fortress in the country. Each State *has* sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over its own soil, in the sense in which it was asserted by Mr. JOHNSON. It is not easy therefore to see the provocation he has given in this matter for the *Sun's* violent and unseemly outbreak.

Gold was weak in price yesterday, and the speculation at the Board very flat. The closing quotation was 134¼, or ⅛ per cent. lower than on Monday. Coin-interest disbursements amounted to $41,000, and specie exports to $38,500. The Gold Bank exchanges were a little over $38,000,000.

The *World* finds, to its surprise, that "two or three daily journals are earnestly and editorially presenting their views about pisciculture, as if it were a matter of the gravest importance," whereas, says the *World*, it is "of no public interest." Accordingly the *World* itself, after this dictum, goes on to "editorially present" an article on "Fish Farming"—and several columns more on the same subject elsewhere in the same paper—quite handsome treatment for something of so little interest.

Notwithstanding the severe Money pinch yesterday, Government Securities and the leading Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks closed up very firmly, having held their ground quite tenaciously all through the day, thus indicating an intrinsic strength and buoyancy in values, which gave assurance to legitimate dealers that the market for substantial property was not utterly at the mercy of the engineers of tight Money, and could not be easily or cheaply broken down by them. The prevailing interpretation of all these circumstances is that with the incoming of the new year a wholesome revival of business may be looked for, attended by a rise in such real values as have been adversely affected by the partly artificial closeness of Money.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday voted to subscribe the sum of $1,500,000 to the capital stock of the New-York Bridge Company, on conditions which will be found set forth in the report elsewhere.

An enlarged trade was noted yesterday in cotton at a fractional advance in prices, the reported sales making an aggregate of nearly 7,200 bales. The estimated supply now here is about 30,000 bales, and at all the shipping ports of the country, at latest dates, about 295,000 bales. The receipts at the ports since September 1, add up 931,000 bales against 807,000 bales same time last season. The exports since September 1 amount to 458,000 bales against 401,000 bales the corresponding period last year. Thus it appears that the exports since the commencement of the current season have been equal to nearly fifty per cent. of the receipts at the ports, or approximately in the same proportion as during the first four months of the year 1867-8. Middling grades closed in this market yesterday at 25¾@26¼ cents, against 15¾@16¼ cents per pound a year ago. The currency value of the exports during the first four months of the current Cotton year, will be probably *forty per cent. more* than that of the shipments from the port, the corresponding months of the last Cotton year.

Yesterday there was a report in circulation that a prominent National Bank on Broadway had been brought into trouble through severe losses on the paper of a suspended dry goods firm, in which it was alleged the bank in question had been a liberal dealer. The rumored trouble and losses of the designated bank were, on inquiry, found to have had no foundation in fact; were, in fact, shown to have been gross fictions of the mischief-makers.

Under the cry "complete the amnesty," the *World* calls for a general jail delivery of the Dry Tortugas prisoners. We don't see the force of its logic. The political crime of insurrection, whereof Gen. LEE and his associates were guilty, is one thing; the crime of assassination, whereof BOOTH and his associates were guilty, is quite another. LEE and his troops waged formal warfare; the Tortugas prisoners violated the laws of war. We do not see how the two cases are to be equalized, except on Brick POMEROY's theory that J. W. BOOTH was a model Confederate, and a worthy associate of LEE and LONGSTREET; and we presume the *World* would hardly admit that just now.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

This evening's representation at the Theatre Français will afford the admirers of opera bouffe the last opportunity to witness Mlle. DESCLAUZAS and M. CARRIER in the first act of "Barbe-Bleue," hitherto sung as a preface to "Genevieve de Brabant." M. CARRIER's prominence in the latter work has always been so marked that a novel and delightful personation of *Barbe-Bleue* was to be expected of him; but Mlle. DESCLAUZAS, in the part of *Boulotte*, has the first and only chance given her to assert her ability. The fact that the final performances of "Genevieve de Brabant" occur this week should also be borne in mind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BULWER's play of "Money," which was witnessed at Wallack's Theatre Monday evening by an audience that filled the house, is to be repeated this evening. Mr. WALLACK's impersonation of *Alfred Evelyn* will be remembered as one of that artiste's happiest efforts.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

His Visit to Albany and Troy.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 28.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and his lady arrived in our city from Springfield, Mass., on Saturday evening. They became the guests of EDWARD WADE, who is a relative of Mrs. COLFAX. Yesterday Mr. COLFAX visited Troy, and while there attended the First Baptist Church, the pastor of which, Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, is a relative, and between whom an ardent attachment has existed from youth. A very large audience assembled in the church, in anticipation of the presence of the distinguished visitor. At the conclusion of the sermon, Dr. BALDWIN introduced the Vice-President to the congregation. The latter made a few remarks, stating that he had not intended to address the congregation, but in deference to the earnest request of Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, he had consented. Last evening Mr. COLFAX called upon Gov. FENTON and Ex-Senator HARRIS, and subsequently was visited by a few gentlemen at the house of Mr. WADE. He leaves to-day for Boston.

Arrival and Reception in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 29.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President elect, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Boston at 5 o'clock last evening, and proceeded to the residence of Lieut.-Gov. CLAFLIN, whose guests they are during their stay in the city. In the course of the evening a large number of prominent citizens called upon Mr. COLFAX and paid their respects. Among those present were Gov. BULLOCK and most of the members of the Executive Council, Senator WILSON, Ex-Ministers ADAMS and MOTLEY, Ex-Congressmen EDMUNDS, ALLEY, WALLEY, TRAIN and RICE, Hon. GINERY TWICHELL, Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, Judges FOSTER, WELLS and GRAY, of the Supreme Judicial Court, Mayor SHURTLEFF, Ex-Mayor NORCROSS, Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, of Boston, and Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut. Several clergymen and many of our prominent merchants and business men were also included in the company.

The Public Debt Statement—A Large Decrease.

From the New-York Evening Post, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for December will be a very gratifying exhibit of the condition of the debt. The receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been about the same as usual, but the expenditures are very light. There will be a decrease in the total amount of debt of about eight million dollars.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims—Children's Party at the White House—Gov. Morton in Reply to Horace Greeley—Washington Gossips.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Your correspondent is able to state that the *Alabama* negotiations have suffered no serious delay, notwithstanding the change in the British Cabinet. The answer to Mr. SEWARD's amendments to the protocol, which amendments were printed in brief in the TIMES of Dec. 1, was received from REVERDY JOHNSON, by telegraph, on the 19th inst. The British Government accepts all of Mr. SEWARD's amendments, to wit: It agrees to abolish the distinction between the *Alabama* claims and other claims contained in the original draft of the protocol, which eliminates from the treaty the fourth, fifth and sixth articles, which articles, as they originally stood, also required that in the peculiar class of *Alabama* claims a unanimous decision of the Commissioners should be required, but the distinction between the claims being abolished, this requirement falls with with it, and Mr. SEWARD's amendment that a majority be sufficient to decide any case is acceded to. Great Britain also agrees to the amendment that the Commission shall sit in Washington, and that the umpire selected shall be subject to the ratification of the Senate. On the 20th inst. Mr. SEWARD replied to Mr. JOHNSON's dispatch, proposing several additional modifications, none of them, however, of a very serious character. He desires that the treaty shall be styled a "protocol" instead of a "convention;" but this is not indispensable. He further desires that the protocol be signed here instead of in London, so that it may be immediately transmitted to the Senate, together with the naturalization and San Juan boundary treaties, now ready to be sent in, though this is not indispensable. He further proposes a change in the mode of selecting the umpire, to wit, that when the Commission cannot decide a case, they shall report their disagreement to their respective Governments, and if an umpire be not agreed upon by said Governments within six months, then the Commission are to select each side a name for itself, and the umpire is to be chosen by lot.

PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There is a gay scene at the White House to night. About three hundred elegantly-dressed children, all the way from four to fourteen, are assembled in the parlors and in the Grand East Room, whiling away the fast fleeting hours in merry dancing and promenading to the music of the Marine Band. All the little ones are dressed to perfection, and there are present not a few vain mammas, who seem to have made an attempt to outdress their innocent little daughters, and to attract the attention of their youthful gallants, but their ineffectual fires pale before the youthful ardor that carries their darlings through the mazes of the dance, and the little ones monopolize the realm of coquetry, flirtation, love and jealousy. The guests arrived at 6, dancing began at 7, supper was served at 9, and now at 11 o'clock, the children are being bundled off in their carriages, rolled up in their finery, absorbed in the distress of overloaded stomachs, and tucked off to bed.

JEFF. DAVIS FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. GRANT to-day received a letter earnestly advising him as a measure of peace, harmony and conciliation, to appoint JEFFERSON DAVIS as Secretary of War. It is understood that Gen. GRANT declines to accede to the request, which may be considered as the first reliable information concerning the Cabinet.

THE NEW-ORLEANS POLICE.

The reappointment of the colored Police in New-Orleans meets with a great deal of opposition from the rebel element in that city. According to letters received here by members of Congress there is an insense feeling against the reassembling of the Legislature, and threats are made that it will be prevented by force if necessary.

WASHINGTON GOSSIPS.

The value of a certain class of information about Gen. GRANT's intentions, Cabinet and other appointments, of which one of your morning contemporaries has lately had a surfeit, is strikingly illustrated by the incoherent muddle in its Washington column of to-day, wherein Gen. GRANT is represented as devoting Sunday to the consideration of New-York appointments, and wherein it is assumed that JOHN J. CISCO is still Sub-Treasurer at New-York, a position from which every schoolboy knows he retired more than three years ago.

PERSONAL.

The Minister of the Netherlands, Mr ADRIAN MAZEL, will be married on the 31st inst., at New-York, to Miss MCRAE, a Baltimore lady.

Gen. GRANT, with Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE and Master JESSE, will leave at 12:30 to-morrow for Philadelphia, where they will remain until after New-Year's. The General will not stop at Baltimore, as was his original intention.

Among the visitors at headquarters to-day were Senators TRUMBULL and RICE, Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Mr. WASHBURNE.

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, who has been here for some days past attending to his own and the interests of his family, left town to-night for his home. He was at the White House last night.

Ex-Attorney-General STANBERY is here preparing to argue some cases before the Supreme Court in January.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The news from Crete, received by letter in this city, is up to Nov. 24. On the 19th, while the Cretans were engaged in the transporation of munitions of war just landed by the *Erosis* at Phoenix, in Sphakia, they were suddenly attacked by numerous Turkish forces, and an obstinate encounter ensued, continuing the entire day. The Cretans succeeded in saving nearly all their munitions. The Turkish losses are estimated at 150 men. The Cretans lost three warriors, and carried away sixty-seven wounded. The son of the celebrated Chief MAROUS-SOYAUAK, one of the heroes of the anterior revolutions, was severely wounded and captured by the Turks. Other accounts are given in the letters of additional conflicts between the Turks and Cretans.

IMPORTS TO VENEZUELA.

The United States Consul at Puerto Cabello has transmitted to the State Department a copy of a decree of the Provisional Executive Power of Venezuela relative to imports into that Republic, which are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The twenty per cent. extraordinary contribution ordered by the Executive decree of the 6th of November, 1867, on goods introduced by vessels arriving after that date, is reduced to ten per cent., and the latter contribution shall be collected according to the conclusion of the terms indicated in the article second of said decree, when they will cease absolutely.

ART. 2. Vessels arriving at any port of this Republic with cargo for others of its ports, shall pay at the latter the same duties they might have been subjected to at the first port.

ART. 3. Goods declared in deposit in conformity with article 36, of the law of the 25th of May, 1867, on the administration of customs in relation to imports, when introduced for the consumer, shall pay the same duties they should have paid at the time the deposit was effected.

ART. 4. Congress shall designate the mode of making the deduction article 5 of the mentioned decree establishes.

ART. 5. The decree of the 6th of November, 1867, on extraordinary contribution, is hereby abrogated.

ART. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury remains in charge of the execution of this decree.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MORTON.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, has replied to Mr. GREELEY's letter addressed to him on the 21st inst., and concludes his response as follows:

"The fact is our bondholders understand perfectly well that whatever may be the law on the question, the bonds or any considerable part of them cannot be paid in coin while the currency remains depreciated; that it is folly to talk about paying the bonds in gold if the Government cannot procure gold enough wherewith to redeem the greenbacks; that the redemption of notes and return to specie payments is a necessary condition precedent to the payment of the bonds in gold, and they look much more to the return to specie payments and the establishment of our finances on solid bases than to the mere form of the contract as to how they shall be paid. Gold payments should begin with the debt that is due, (which is the currency,) and not by shaving bonds that will not be due for fourteen years. The currency lies at the foundation of the whole financial structure, and if it be unsound the structure above must be insecure and dangerous. When it becomes good by being made controvertible into gold, the national debt may be funded, by which one-third of the present volume of interest can be saved, and the nation will carry the burden with an ever increasing ease until its final discharge shall come."

TELEGRAMS.

The Peace Conference to be Held at Paris on Saturday Next.

Turkey Still Refuses to Recognize Its Action.

Reported Collision Between Greek and Turkish Troops.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan Refuses to Recognize the Peace Conference—A Collision Between Greek and Turkish Troops Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Dec. 28, via LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

A circular from the Sublime Porte, just issued, confirms the report of the Sultan's refusal to participate in the projected Conference if the Cretan question is to be discussed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Russian Government has denied giving authority to Greek merchant vessels to use the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Reports have been received here of a collision between a band of invading Greeks and a Turkish force, in the Turkish province of Albania. The Greeks were victorious.

The details of the Conference have all been agreed on, and the sessions will begin in this city on Saturday next.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Gen. GARIBALDI has written a letter formally declining the commission in the Greek army which had been tendered him by the Grecian Government in view of the threatened war.

REPORTED SHIPWRECK.

Rumored Loss of the Emigrant Ship Starry Banner and One Hundred and Twenty-two Passengers—The Report Discredited.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The emigrant ship *Starry Banner*, for New-York, was totally lost in a gale on the 21st of December, 700 miles west of the coast of Ireland. Forty-two people were saved on rafts, and have arrived at Boulogne, France. The Captain and the rest of the crew and passengers, 122 persons, all told, were lost. Major HENRY JOY, late of the American Army, and a passenger by the ill-fated vessel, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of his fellow-passengers.

[No record of such a ship as the *Starry Banner* can be found in any of the marine authorities, and consequently little reliance can be placed upon the above dispatch.—ED. TIMES.]

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29—Evening.

The report of the foundering of the emigrant ship *Starry Banner* is undoubtedly a hoax, although the full details have been published by the entire Press of London to-day. The original dispatch announced the safe arrival of several of the passengers at Boulogne, but a telegram from that city, in answer to an inquiry for full particulars for the New-York Associated Press, conveys the assurance that there has been no such arrivals as reported.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the bark *Circassian*, Capt. AMY, which sailed from New-York on the 28th of November, has arrived at the Island of Jersey disabled, having lost masts and suffered other damage.

YACHTING.

Proposed Race Between the Dauntless and the Cambria.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The *Morning Post* to-day publishes the correspondence between JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., of New-York, and Mr. ASBURY, of London, looking to an ocean yacht race between the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria*. In its comments the *Post* prefers the Azores track, as one much better adapted to test the sea-going qualities of the vessels and the seamanship of their masters, than the regular transatlantic route. The writer exhorts the owners of the British schooner yachts to join in the race, and says that the *Sappho* will participate.

SPAIN.

Troops Ordered to the Provinces of Seville and Granada.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Gen. CABELLERO has been ordered to take troops to the Provinces of Seville and Granada to prevent any trouble. The country, however, is entirely tranquil. The Government has contracted a loan with ERLANGER.

FRANCE.

The New Official Organ.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The legal tribunals have forbidden the use of the title "Monitebr" to the new official organ.

CUBA.

The Reported Attempt of Rebels to Poison the Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The following report is made by the Spanish officials in relation to the use of strychnine by the insurrectionists: The revolutionists cooked a quantity of provisions, which had previously been prepared with strychnine, and then retreated, expecting that the Spanish troops, on their arrival at the rebel camp, would eat the food.

ST. DOMINGO.

President Baez in Peaceful Possession of the Country—The Elections.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Monday, Dec. 14.

The defeat of OGANDO's squad at Las Matas, by the Government troops, leaves President BAEZ in full and peaceful possession of the whole country. The people are thoroughly satiated with revolutions, and show no favor to the ambitious plottings of the opposition chiefs. CABRAL and LUPERON, with their followers, about twenty in number, are at St. Thomas, where their schooner has been seized by the authorities. A proposition for a loan of 6,000,000 francs, secured by the pledge of Samana, has been received from the Railway Company of Paris. It is not likely that this will be entertained, as BAEZ has reserved a plan which will be of more practical benefit to his country.

Messrs. RICE and PACKARD arrived from New-York on the 6th inst., to initiate the mineralogical survey of the State, and have proceeded to the district known as the "Gold Fields" of Columbus.

The elections have been held and passed off quietly. GOMEZ has undoubtedly been elected Vice-President, HUNGRIA having declined. Business is improving. The city continues healthy.

Serious Railroad Accident in Canada.

LONDON, Canada, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The sleeping-car attached to the night mail train, on the Great Western Railway, from Niagara Falls, ran off the track at Eastwood this morning and rolled down an embankment eighteen feet. The car contained eighteen persons, twelve of whom were more or less injured, two of them, it is feared, fatally.

Fire in Chicago—Two Men Killed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

A fire broke out this morning at house No. 49 Franklin-street, in this city. It originated from a careless use of kerosene. Three men and a woman jumped from a window of the fourth story upon the roof of a two-story building and escaped, slightly injured. Two brothers, WALLACE and LEWIS CARR, joined hands and leaped headlong into the street. One was instantly killed, and the other died in fifteen minutes afterward.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Advices from Gen. Sheridan—The Hostile Tribes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Gen. SHERMAN has received a dispatch from Gen. HAZEN at Fort Cobb to the 7th inst., and from Gen. SHERIDAN to the same date.

Gen. HAZEN says: "Since Gen. CUSTER's fight he has had no trouble in distinguishing the friendly and hostile bands, and pronounces all Cheyennes and Arapahoes unfriendly and hostile. The Kiowas are divided half and half. The Comanches are nearly all friendly. The Apaches, Caddoes, Wichetows, and affiliated bands, numbering about 3,000, are clustered around Fort Cobb claiming protection from the Government. The hostile tribes have separated from friendly tribes, and gone over to the head of the North Fork of the Red River, near the mouth of the Sweetwater. They number some 100 warriors. Gen. SHERIDAN was to have left Camp Supply, Canadian River, for Fort Cobb, on the 7th. It was expected that in from three to five days he would be in communication with Gen. HAZEN, and be able to strike the hostile Indians without interfering with friendly tribes. Santanta, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, is represented as not having been to the hostile camp. Gen. SHERMAN, however, regards Santanta and Bull Bear as the most hostile and treacherous of the Plains Indians. He believes no lasting peace can be had with them. They are at large, and he has therefore given orders to kill them, or if captured, to imprison them at Fort Gibson.

Steamboats on the Mississippi—St. Louis Extravagance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Board of Underwriters has appointed a Committee to report the subject of raising the standard of steamboats running on the Missouri River, as suggested by Gen. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster at this point.

WILLIAM DAVIS, the pugilist, who is to fight TOM ALLEN, of Cleveland, and his trainer, BILL BLAKE, were arrested to-day on a charge of assault with intent to kill MIKE RYAN and JOSEPH TYREL, on Christmas. DAVIS and BLAKE say they acted in self-defence, and are ready for trial.

The extravagant expenditure of money by the city officials, as recently brought to light, has produced a good deal of interest among the taxpayers and citizens generally. Several informal meetings have been held to consider the state of affairs. The matter culminated to-night in a meeting composed of citizens of all parties, at which a Municipal Reform Association was organized. A constitution was adopted declaring the object of the Association to be the reorganization of the City Government regardless of political or personal considerations. A Commission was appointed to canvass the claims of the candidates for office, and to frame a charter and laws to be submitted to the Legislature for its action.

The Police to-night made raids upon seven gambling-houses.

Seizure of Opium at San Francisco for Violation of Revenue Laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Custom-house officers have seized a quantity of opium, valued at $40,000, for the violation of the Revenue laws. The drug was brought from China by the steamer *Great Republic* and an attempt was made to smuggle it through.

CHARLES WALCOTT BROOKS, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, started overland for Boston to-day.

Capt. EMERSON, of the ship *Kingston*, died on the voyage from Bombay to this port. He was a native of Bucksport, Me.

Flour, $4 75@$5 75, with a slight export demand at the lowest rate. Wheat—Sales of good shipping at $1 75, Choice, $1 80. Legal tenders 74.

Cleared—Ships *Lizzie Wedels*, for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks of wheat; *Nonantum* and *Santee* for Callao.

Extravagance of the St. Louis City Government.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

A meeting of Germans, residing in the lower wards of the city, has been called to take action in relation to the extravagant expenditures of the City Government, as set forth in the recent report of a Councilman.

Senators DRAKE and HENDERSON, and Gen. LOAN, Representative from the Seventh District, arrived here Saturday from Washington, the latter gentleman passing directly through to St. Joseph. A letter from Washington is published here, which asserts that these gentlemen have entered into a combination, and have gone home to work against the election of Gen. SCHURZ to the United States Senate.

Navigation South will probably be resumed to-morrow.

The Twitchell Murder Trial in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

In the Twitchell case the evidence for the defence attacks the credibility of GILBERT, a witness for the prosecution. GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, father of the prisoner, was examined to prove that his wife did not die in an Insane Asylum, as had been asserted in an article in the *Sunday Dispatch*, but the evidence was ruled out. Dr. GROSS was examined. In regard to blood-stains on the clothing of the prisoner, he thought the stains could have been made by carrying the body of the deceased in from the yard.

Convention of Colored Men at Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Convention of colored men continues in session, and much interest is manifested. Delegates from various parts of the country are arriving. The Convention to-day memorialized the General Government, asking national regulation for suffrage and education. JOHN P. SAMPSON, HENRY H. GARNETT, Prof. NEAL and Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM addressed the Convention to-night.

Removal of the Richmond City Attorney by the Military.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

R. T. DANIEL, City Commonwealth Attorney, was to-day removed by the military authorities, and L. H. CHANDLER was appointed in his place. This is the first action under the application of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Loss of Two Red River Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The steamers *St. Nicholas* and *Monsoon* are both reported sunk in the Red River with partial loads of Cotton, making three Red River boats lost this month. The *St. Nicholas* struck on the dam at the falls, placed there by Gen. BANKS' army.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—JAMES M. MORRISON, one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, died of disease of the heart last evening. He leaves a wife and one child. His property is estimated at $750,000. The Illinois Teachers' Convention met to-day at Peoria, and was very numerously attended. Messrs. R. JOHNSTONE & Co.'s dry goods store, at Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is heavy.

LONDON, Ontario, Dec. 29.—JONES, the murderer of his neice, was executed this morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Many thousands of people were collected about the scaffold. He was attended all night by various clergymen, but denied his guilt to the last.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 29.—Two men named TOWNSEND and DILLON, employes of the Merchants' Bank, were arrested yesterday, brought before the Police Court, on a charge of stealing money from the bank—the charge arising from the fact of their having advanced funds to J. C. FRANK, who absconded last week. They were admitted to bail. A heavy snow is falling here.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29.—Dr. SIDNEY H. CARNEY, of Boston, testified to-day in the Conductor cases, and said in a reply to a question, that he regarded GEO. CLOUGH as dishonest and a thief; for which CLOUGH had him arrested at the depot, and alleges damages for slander to the amount of $30,000. Col. J. H. GRANGE and C. S. EASTMAN became his bail.

LONDON, Canada, Dec. 29.—A fire to-day in the store of Messrs. FRANK SMITH & Co., destroyed goods to the value of $40,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 29.—The steamer *Jewess*, with 350 bales cotton, was snagged and sunk in Alabama River, three miles above this city, this morning. The greater portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

Reported Drowning of a Party of Thirty Persons.

From the Binghamton Republican, Dec. 28.

A distressing accident is reported to have occurred at Jackson, Penn., on Thursday, 24th inst., to a sleighing party, while on their way to Eho, to attend a Christmas Eve entertainment. The report is to the effect that the party, some thirty in number, was riding in a large sleigh, and in order to shorten the distance the driver was directed to go across lots. In doing so, in order to reach the road again, a pond had to be crossed. Unfortunately, the original ice had been cut, the place being at the time closed by a thin sheet of ice. This was not observed, and the team on being driven upon the ice immediately went through. The report we have says that thirty persons were drowned, none of the party but the driver escaping.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Car Filled with Passengers Hurled Over an Embankment in the Night.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Dec. 24.

Tuesday night's eastern-bound train on the Sioux City Road, conductor CHRIS. DOHERTY, comprised of a baggage car, two passenger and five laden freight cars, met with quite an accident about 3:30 o'clock A. M., one and a half miles this side of Farley, resulting from a broken rail. The engineer felt it as the locomotive passed over it, and a moment after the rear passenger car was rolling over an embankment forty feet high. Fortunately the growth of young timber checked the violence of the fall, or great loss of life must have ensued. So great was the force with which the car was thrown from the train, that it carried away the rear platform of the car which preceded it. Both ends of the car thrown off were a wreck, and the scene within it beggars description. There were, it is said, some thirty passengers in it at the time of the accident, and the capsizing of the car threw them over and among each other with a confusion better imagined than described. The stove was hurled from its place, and one man thrown upon it, burning him severely, and another had the misfortune to have it rolled on top of him, bruising but not burning his person. As soon as the messengers and *attachés* of the train could hasten to the rescue they did, expecting to find the dead and dying on every hand, and were surprisedly glad to find that not one was even dangerously injured. The car was fired by the stove, and the report current is that it was totally consumed after the leaving of the train.

We have gathered part of the names of those who were on the unfortunate car, noting with each their injuries: J. M. Hart, Elm Springs, Butler County, arm burned; C. J. Reed, special reporter of this paper, face badly cut and body contused; James West, Chicago, cut on the head; a lady, name not given, face and person cut; while the following were more or less cut or bruised: Daniel B. Clapp and children, H. Eulen, H. Tuttle, J. Hoehpier, M. Westcott, H. Chappell, Wm. Lamb, C. Davis, A. Grey, H. M. Elliott and children, and J. H. Henry.

The passengers on the train said Conductor DOHERTY and the baggage master conducted themselves with much presence of mind, and made themselves master of the situation at once. It is possible this accident may have occurred from a broken wheel on a freight car which came in over the road in a train the night previous. It is believed that this wheel pounded the rails from beyond Farley to Dubuque, or the inference is such, as the wheel came in badly broken, and a party on the train said he was notified that he was carrying a "flat wheel" from, we think, Anamosa.

National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences.

The National Institute of Letters, Arts and Sciences was founded last Spring, for the purpose of conducting investigations in regard to matters affecting the public welfare, and disseminating correct views upon literature, art and science. The constitution divides the institute into several academies, the following of which have been already organized: Letters and Fine Arts, Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences, and Political, Social and Legal Sciences. A meeting took place last night at the Columbia College Law School, in Lafayette-place, for the purpose of organizing an Academy of Natural Sciences, and an Academy of Mechanical, Physical and Mathematical Science.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, who nominated Mr. HORATIO ALLEN as Chairman. The nomination was acquiesced in, and Prof. EGGLESTON was chosen Secretary. Prof. JOY then submitted a report regarding a national copyright meeting, where it was considered that the authors were in a measure helpless in carrying out their views, because the scientific men did not cooperate with them. A paper to that effect was read by Prof. JOY, which had been signed by sixty-four citizens, and in which the proposition for founding the Institute was included. The Institute had been modeled somewhat upon that of France, but was more suited to the genius of the American people. The French had limited their National Institute to fifty academies, but this Institute would not prescribe any especial number. The proposition was now for adding an Academy of Natural Sciences to those already existing, and for this Prof. JOSEPH LEIDY, of Philadelphia, was proposed for President; Dr. J. A. NEWBERRY, as Vice-President; Prof. C. A. JOY, as Secretary; Mr. T. CARSON BREVOORT, Treasurer, and Profs. WYMAN and BAIRD, Members of Council. The report, including the nominations, was accepted, and the officers mentioned were elected.

Prof. W. P. TROWBRIDGE alluded to the present overshadowing influence of mechanics, and nominated as President of the Academy of Mechanical, Physical and Mathematical Science Prof. HENRY, of Washington. Mr. HORATIO ALLEN be nominated as Vice-President, Mr. A. L. HOLLEY as Secretary, EDWARD COOPER as Treasurer, and M. C. BARTLETT and W. P. TROWBRIDGE as Members of Council.

These gentlemen were duly elected. Mr. HORATIO ALLEN thanked the meeting both for his election as Vice-President and for its recognition of mechanical science. He considered that there was a great need that the mass of men should know more of the existing facts of science, of which an illimitable and undiscovered range yet lay open in every department. A vast amount of time and money were now thrown away by men for want of a knowledge of correct scientific principles.

Prof. EGGLESTON said that in his ten years' experience of scientific societies in this City he had invariably found a sad want of interest in them on the part of both the members and outside public. They all seemed in a comatose state. He wished to know how means were to be found to carry out the views of the present society.

Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE observed that means would be found to obtain a building for the Institute, and that a charter would be procured.

Prof. JOY said that Prof. YOUMANS had proposed the publication of cheap scientific tracts, and called upon him to give his ideas. Prof. YOUMANS replied that he had already given them through the Press, and had nothing more to offer.

An adjournment then took place, subject to the call of the Executive Committee. About two dozen gentlemen were present, who are well known in the literary and scientific world.

Grammar School No. 1.

A concert and exhibition took place last night at the Cooper Institute, of the pupils of Grammar School No. 1, for the benefit of the New-York Colored Young Men's Christian Association and the Freedmen of Tennessee and Florida. A very large audience of respectable colored citizens attended, and the exercises passed off with great credit to those participating. They consisted of dialogues, solos, trios, choruses, quartettes and recitations. The singers were the Misses REBECCA JONES, KATE BRADY, CLARA WILLIAMS, ANNIE HOFFMAN and ELEANOR MURRAY. Recitations were given by Messrs. WM. D. BROWN and GEORGE PRATT, and dialogues were spoken by several of the children. Calisthenics were also exhibited.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. BASIL MANLEY, Sr., died at Greenville, S. C., on the 22d inst. For about forty years he has occupied a prominent position in the Baptist denomination of the United States, and during twenty-five years of that period was President of the University of Alabama.

Ex-Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has succeeded in getting possession of some valuable property in Washington, which he owned prior to the war, but which had been confiscated. The purchaser under the confiscation sale restored the property on receiving the amount he had paid, which was only a nominal sum.

The heirs of Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., formerly pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, in this City, have presented his library, which was a large and valuable one, to the Theological Seminary at Princeton. The library of the Seminary has also received another valuable accession—a collection of pamphlets on the Unitarian Controversy, which has been gathered by Rev. Dr. WM. B. SPRAGUE, of Albany, N. Y. This has been by him presented, arranged and bound, to the library. It is a gift of great value, for the collection is unique and very complete, such as cannot be found in any library in this country.

Count JOHN DE BEERSKI, an artist, died in Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday night last.

Dr. WM. S. BISHOP, U. S. N., Surgeon of the United States Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, died on Monday.

SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, declines the dinner tendered him by Gov. BULLOCK and other distinguished citizens of Boston.

Gen. E. B. BROWN, United States Pension Agent in St. Louis, has sent in his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday: Baron Von Roschkull, of Russia, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; Hon. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, and Dr. C. R. Broadbent, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. R. J. Haldeman, M. C., of Pennsylvania, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. J. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is at the Coleman House. Hon. F. W. Kellogg, of Mobile, and Hon. W. C. Nevin, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. C. Wendell, of Washington, is at the Astor House. Hon. W. Dunbar, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.—I have used a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for thirteen years constantly, in dressmaking, cloakmaking, light and heavy work. The machine has not rested a month during the time, and never had any repairs at all. I would not exchange it for *any machine*, and I have examined *all*. Mrs. E. M. BARLOW, Xenia, Ohio.—*Express.*

It Meets Fully Every Demand.

Grover & Baker S. M. Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine for something over ten years. My long and constant experience enables me to speak understandingly of its excellencies. *I have done with ease and dispatch every kind of sewing required in a large family. It meets fully every demand in the needle.* I commend it with perfect confidence, and therefore with great pleasure, to all my friends. EMILY R. MURPHY, Wife of Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, No. 1,602 Christian-st., Philadelphia.—*Adv.*

M. J. Paillard & Co.

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

The favorite sewing machine for a holiday present is Grover & Baker's. Over two hundred thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN HOUSE ON NEW-YEAR.—Don't fail to call on your friends, and, among other good things, partake of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Most all New-Year tables will have it on. A. SPEER, No. 243 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

GOODALL'S New-Year's cards and stationery for New-Year's callers. VICTOR E. MAUGER, No. 110 Reade-st.—*Advertisement.*

If You Have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Musical Boxes.

Until Jan. 1, 1869, we offer at retail our superb line of MUSICAL BOXES, at wholesale prices.

Our boxes are all made to order, expressly for our house, and we can guarantee them the best—musically—that are made.

J. HOWARD FOOTE,
Importer of Musical Merchandise.
New-York House, No. 31 Maiden-lane.
Chicago House, Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of MOET & CHANDON'S VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) of the VINTAGE 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

Chickering & Sons,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
and the still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States.

Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD

Medal of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm. And also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with Thirty-five first-class Premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS—STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Waterproof Boots and Dress Boots

Of a superior quality and style.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

A Holiday Present.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A Cancer or any Ulcer Perfectly Healed. Use WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint. Try it free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Everdell's New-Year Cards; also elegant boxes of note paper and envelopes, stamped with colored initials, for Holiday presents, No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LOCKROW—ADEE.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at Christ Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Ewer, Dr. ARTHUR V. B. LOCKROW to EMILIE L. W. ADEE, both of this City.

MERWIN—BRYDEN.—On Christmas Day, in the Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. James C. Egbert, A. BAXTER MERWIN, of Newark, to KATE J. BRYDEN, of Hudson City. No cards.

SEDGWICK—CHADSEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868, in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, New-York City, by Rev. William Reid, Pastor of the Church, O. LEROY SEDGWICK, of Brooklyn, to MARY A. CHADSEY, third daughter of Dr. A. J. Chadsey, of the former place.

SWAN—NASSAU.—At Lawrenceville, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. C. W. Nassau, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. Gosman, D. D., Rev. WM. SWAN, of Stockton, N. J., to Miss EMMA C. NASSAU, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, WALTON, eldest son of L. Seymour and Maria L. Ashley, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 88 Madison-av., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

BLAKELEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at No. 292 West 12th-st., GEORGE BLAKELEY, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Thursday. Notice in Thursday's paper.

BELCHER.—On Monday, Dec. 28, ALBERT CLINTON, youngest son of the late Wm. Belcher, in his 26th year.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. L. De Grauw, at Orange Valley, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train via Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

BROOKS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 28, MILTON COGSWELL, youngest son of Thomas B. and Marion Brooks, aged 21 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, Plainfield, this day, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BRYCE.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. MARY BRYCE, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Stevenson, No. 131 East 12th-st., on Thursday morning, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 28, SALLY BULKLEY, aged 86 years, wife of the late Andrew Bulkley.

Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.

CORNELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, HENRY CORNELL, aged 65 years.

His friends and those of his brothers, William and John N. Cornell, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 107 Waverly-place, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DUCKWITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, GEORGE F. DUCKWITZ, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ESSELSTYN.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 21, Hon. CHARLES ESSELSTYN, in the 66th year of his age.

HACKLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, Hon. AARON HACKLEY, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., at 3 P. M.

KELLINGER.—At Greenburg, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 28, of typhoid fever, SARAH, relict of the late De Witt C. Kellinger, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 3½ P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 1½ P. M.; returning leaves Yonkers at 5:40 P. M.

MATTHEWS.—At Flatbush, on Monday, Dec. 28, EMMIE, second daughter of Wm. Matthews, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M. precisely.

QUINLAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 28, DORA WATERS, wife of J. M. Quinlan.

The funeral services will take place at the First Baptist Church, Academy-st., Newark, on Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. New-Jersey Railroad train leaving foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 o'clock will be in time.

SEAMAN.—On Monday, Dec. 28, of consumption, ELIZABETH H., wife of Christian H. Seaman, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Eastchester road, on Thursday, the 31st inst. Conveyances will be in waiting at Woodlawn Station on the arrival of the 8¾ and 10¾ A. M. Harlem trains from 26th-st., New-York.

THORP.—At Rahway, on Monday, Dec. 28, NATHAN THORP, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS

Will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for, when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenk's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of consumption.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Sea-weed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patients get fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Directions for Using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Take a tablespoonful of the Pulmonic Syrup every two or three hours; when the cough is very troublesome, a wineglassful on going to bed will frequently prevent coughing all night.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are to be used according to circumstances; when the lungs are deeply diseased and the appetite nearly gone, it is best to begin with small doses, say one pill every night, or perhaps half a pill is sufficient, and although the patient may be feeble, yet it is necessary to empty the stomach of the slime to restore the appetite. Where disease is not so deeply seated, the cough may be troublesome; it is necessary to use the Pills freely, say from four to six once a week, and in some stubborn cases eight or ten are necessary, and one or two every night. They are perfectly harmless, and act more promptly on the liver than blue mass or calomel.

Two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by a disordered state of the stomach and liver, and sometimes it takes a long time and heavy doses of the Pills to unlock the ducts of the gall-bladder, so that the bile can flow from the liver.

The Sea-weed Tonic is taken immediately after eating; a wineglass full is the proper dose, but less at a time will do when the stomach is very weak; it is perfectly harmless, and can be taken at any time, but it acts upon the food at once after eating, and it is a very palatable and gentle stimulant. Not only in Consumption, but these medicines are used for many other diseases; whenever the stomach and liver are in fault they are sure to remove it, and if these medicines are taken in any kind of reasonable time, there would be no call for Consumption. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Paralysis, Female Complaints, and all bilious or intermittent fevers, for nothing of this kind can occur when the liver and stomach are in a healthy condition. The Pills alone are sufficient to remove almost any ordinary kind of bilious derangements, and which must be done to feel well; eat good food, and have a good healthy stomach to digest it and make it into blood; this is all there is to be done in order to prevent all the above-named diseases, and that is all Dr. Schenck does to cure Consumption. Get the stomach and liver to work and make good blood, and the patient will grow in flesh, and the lungs will heal up.

When a person has Consumption, or even a cough, the stomach and liver are more or less in a torpid state; in fact, the inactive state of these organs is frequently the cause of the cough. When in this state mucus forms in the stomach. It gets loaded with slime, the appetite becomes poor, for there is no room for food; the mucus membrane of the bronchial tube becomes irritated and diseased, sympathetically, from a disordered stomach. Coated tongue, constipation, diarrhœa, headache, ulcerated throat, and canker, all proceed from the disordered state of the stomach and liver; and diseased lungs cannot be healed until those organs perform their healthy functions.

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required in nearly every case of Consumption; for the appetite should be restored as soon as possible, in order to get the Pulmonic Syrup to act as an expectorant, to relieve the lungs of the mucus and matter. The Sea-weed Tonic will restore the appetite as soon as the Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, even when the bowels are regular, and often in diarrhœa. It is proper to take the Pills in small doses, especially if the appetite is poor. To take medicines to stop a cough, night sweats, creeping chills, will soon stop the patient. Such remedies mitigate the disease, but never cure. Make good, healthy blood, and that will heal the lungs, and all those symptoms will disappear, as they are all caused by diseased lungs. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale, at all times at his rooms. Also for sale by Druggists and Dealers.

Dr. SCHENCK'S next visit to NEW-YORK will be on TUESDAY, Jan. 5; Boston, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Sold, also, wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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"THE CITY."

Parties who have secured advertising space in the new morning paper, or who may desire to do so, will need to hand in their announcements at the office, No. 128 Fulton-st., before 8 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.

NOTICE TO HORSE-DEALERS AND THE POLICE.

A liberal reward will be paid by the undersigned for the return of a horse, buggy and blanket, taken from the front of the *Times* Office, on Monday evening last, about dusk. A large, lean, ugly-looking bay horse, white face, inclined to bite; back has been sore; has white hair under the pad; ankle of one hind leg enlarged; is a great eater, and will not get fat; was attached to a buggy, with a leathern top, made whole; one shaft broken, bound with cord. Old-fashioned buggy, repaired; lap blanket, black and clouded gold color, and a yellow-checked street blanket, trimmed with red. A well-dressed young man was seen examining the horse a few minutes before he was taken, and is supposed to have driven him across one of the ferries. Fifty dollars will be specially paid for the detection and delivery of the thief. Address H. L. STUART,
New-York *Times* Publication Office.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND commercial travelers will be held at the Astor House WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock, to receive report of committee appointed to wait upon Attorney-General Evarts. A full attendance of all branches of trade is desired.

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THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Zeta Psi Fraternity will be held TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 30, 1868, in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 10 A. M.

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In the number of THE LIVING AGE for Nov. [illegible] last was begun, by arrangement with the Boston publishers of Berthold Auerbach's works, a new Romance, by that most eminent of living German novelists, entitled, "The Country House on the Rhine," which is now appearing serially in Germany. Auerbach's last work, "On the Heights," was pronounced "the most remarkable novel that has come to us from the land of Goethe during the present century;" and John G. Saxe pronounced it "one of the few great works of the age." The new work will appear from week to week in THE LIVING AGE until completed.

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Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
GEO. OPDYKE & CO
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
DUE JAN. 1, 1869,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 31.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the Park National Bank, on and after that date.

WM. F. ROELOFSON, Agent C. P. R. R.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.

D. H. PAIGE, Financial Agent.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

The transfer books of this Company, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, will close on the 31st inst., and reopen on the 16th of January, 1869.

JNO. KING, JR., President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL, in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

$10.000 MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 6 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Jersey County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Lacon City, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Scott Township, Illinois, 10 per cent. Bonds.
Interest on above bonds paid promptly, and will be sold to net purchaser 10@12 per cent. interest per annum. Racine, Madison City, Watertown, Kenosha and Milwaukee City (repudiated Bonds) wanted at highest market rates.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank of the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid agreeably to notice of this department dated Oct. 1, 1868.

EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for [illegible] of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the statement.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed, according to by-laws, from this date till Jan. 15, 1869.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—COUPONS DUE Jan. 1 and payable in New-York City, will be paid at the agency of the Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS,
of First Mortgage Bonds,

due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government tax, also due Jan. 1, 1869.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA
Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN

From the subscribers, the following notes:
Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co., due Feb. 22, 1869, $2,403 47.
J. B. Spellman & Sons, due Feb. 14, 1869, $1,037 07.
Haight, Halsey & Co., due Feb. 24, 1869, $2,470.
A. Miller & Co., due Feb. 13, 1869, $574 11.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

GEO S. MOULTON & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

COUPON NOTICE.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the CINCINNATI BRANCH BONDS of the LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT, and LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD COMPANIES, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of the undersigned, No. 9 New-st., on and after the 2d January.

J. B. TILFORD & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company *vs.* Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30, 1868.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1869, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN directors and three inspectors of election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

PETER TAIT, Secretary pro tem.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1869, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid at our office after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILMINGTON CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD R. R. CO., Dec. 24, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. Bonds of this Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after date at the office of OUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

R. H. COWAN, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 23, 1868.

THE JANUARY INTEREST ON OUR Public Debt will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	108⅜	109⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅞	111
Coupon, '81..	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅞	111⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862.	105½	106	10-40 Registered..	102⅞	103
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅝	110⅞	10-40 Coupon..	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¼	107¾	Gold..	134⅜	134½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac..	99	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅝	110¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, payable at Richmond; and January, 1869, Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable at New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

NOTICE.
LOST OR STOLEN.

I have lost or had stolen from me on the cars between St. Louis and New-York, at some time between Sunday afternoon, the 20th, and Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., eight printed blank notes or promises to pay, all of which were signed by James H. Lucas, President of Pacific Railroad of Missouri, and attested by Jno. C. Porter, Secretary, with the seal of the Company, to the order of James H. Lucas and James Harrison, and indorsed by James H. Lucas, but not indorsed by myself. Said notes being what are known as stock notes, and intended, as expressed on their face, to be used with collateral securities only.

The dates and amount in all of them were left blank or unfilled.

The public are hereby notified and warned that said notes are void and of no effect.

JAMES HARRISON, for Pacific Railroad.

TO THE HOLDERS OF EXTENDED Bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue $350,000, of date of April 30, 1852.—In accordance with the stipulation on the new coupon sheet, to set apart a sinking fund adequate to the redemption of these bonds within the period of extension, nine of these bonds offered by the lowest bidders will be redeemed on the 1st day of January, 1869, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

Bondholders offering these bonds for redemption will please address sealed proposals to R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. & C. R. R. Sinking Fund." Bids received until 10 A. M., Jan. 1, 1869.

The bonds of the lowest bidder or bidders will be redeemed.

JOHN INGLE, Jr.,
President Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK OFFICE NO. 229 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE Ten Per Cent. Land Grant Sinking Fund, First and only Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank, on and after that date.

H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the SOUTH PACIFIC and of the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid, on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS WITH THE Safe Deposit Company of New-York.—Depositors whose coupons fall due Jan. 1, 1869, will save delay by giving one day's notice of their intention to call for them.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

$10.000 TO $15,000 TO LOAN ON first-class City property. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 7 Beekman-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, and has also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on deposits not exceeding $1,000 undisturbed for three years prior to Jan. 1, 1869, two per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar deposits undisturbed for one year; these dividends are payable or credited on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company will be paid at this office, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1869. Transfer-books will be closed from on and after the 24th inst. until Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4) free of all tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 6, prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free from all taxes, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment, each inclusive.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DEclared the usual Five (5) per Cent. dividend, free of all taxes. Also, an extra dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, less the City tax against stockholders, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer book will remain closed from 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. By order of the Board.

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 11 prox. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Acting Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 70 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.

JOHN B. DUMONT,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 23, 1868, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January next.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months on the stock of this Company, payable on the 2d January, 1869. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

GEO. P. FITCH.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1868.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF SIX 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which FOUR per cent. shall be paid to stockholders on the 2d day of January next; the balance, TWO 66-100 per cent., having been applied to payment on their behalf, for State, county and City taxes, assessed upon them as shareholders.

The transfer book will be closed until the 2d day of January next.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 4.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 2d prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2, proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.

The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, free of all taxes, from the profits of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of 60 cents per share, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 28th inst., at their office, No. 138 South 3d-st.

SAM'L DUTTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which day the transfer books will remain closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1869.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.—The usual quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. and the Government tax has this day been declared from the net earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, and foreign and domestic fruits of all kinds for the Holidays. LOTON & MURPHY, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—TO BE ADOPTED IN A CHRIStian family, a beautiful male infant three months old. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,
ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
DEC. 21, 1868.

Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.

A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSItors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRICE,

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—LADY teachers of vocal and instrumental music, Latin and mathematics; also gentlemen teachers of music, (Episcopalian.) Inquire or address, inclosing stamp, THE CHURCH SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., New-York.

AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, WHO DEsires to teach three hours a day in exchange for board, room and washing, one hour from New-York, may address A. B., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, COMPETENT TO teach English, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires an engagement as governess or companion. Address Prof. DE L'OUEST, No. 132 East 22d-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, THOROUGHly competent to teach the language, will give lessons at pupils' own residences; best of reference. Address E. G., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED FOR ENGLISH, ten miles from New-York; salary $200 per year and board. Address K. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the town of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY L. CASE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PIERRE GIRAUD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be holden at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. DEMPSEY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN McGLYNN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEHL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Wehl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED L. STEVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Alfred L. Stevens, of the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILBER LAURENT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Wilber Laurent, of the town of Neversink, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABIEL P. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Abiel P. Bush, of the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Luther Bush, of the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OBADIAH H. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Obadiah H. Bush, of the town of Fallsburg, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, the 11th day of December, 1868. Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Franklin Fuller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of December, A. D., 1868.

MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Assignee.
d16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES H. BAUMGARTEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketcham, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses H. Baumgarten, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGAW, Attorneys.
d16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Levi, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGAW, Attorneys.
d16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, 1868.

JOHN N. RITEL, Assignee,
No. 8 Fulton-st., New-York City.
d30-law3wW*

NO. 1,619.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas E. Jones, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
d30-law3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT YELVERTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 18th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHANIEL SCHIVERICK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNARD BERNARD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP D. RODDEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMIL KANTER, of the town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bartlett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MARCHANT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Marchant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. STURTEVANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George W. Sturtevant, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
DEC. 30, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NAPOLEON LE BRUN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of December, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Napoleon Le Brun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
d23-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEELE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William E. Steele, of the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the village of Monticello, Sullivan County, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-law3wW

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
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MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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DANBURY, CONN.
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HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

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MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.

C. M. WHITE, Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

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A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT HOME, and without children, would receive two little girls to board and educate. Apply to the editor of the *Church Gazette*, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st.

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CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH INSERTED over roots without metal, rubber or porcelain. Teeth built upon roots. Toothache cured instantly by external application with ESSENCE OF PALMETTO. Sold at $1 per bottle by the inventor, DR. SIGESMOND, No. 1,290 Broadway, near 33d-st.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

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From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

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IOWA....Jan. 16 | UNITED KING'M..Feb. 6

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Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
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Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA....2,965 tons....Jan. 6, at —
COLORADO....3,015 tons....Jan. 20, at —
NEBRASKA....3,392 tons....Jan. 27, at —
MANHATTAN....2,965 tons....Feb. 3, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA....Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI....Jan. 28
ALEPPO....Jan. 14 | PALMYRA....Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN

Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

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ETNA........Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax)
Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY—ANCHOR LINE.—The steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CAMPBELL, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

For passage or further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31 at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows..........Jan. 9
DE SOTO follows..........Jan. 16

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 2
CORTES..........NELSON...SATURDAY, Jan. 9

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-street, third floor, room No. 9.
FREDERICK I. KING, Passport Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 43 William-st.

The fine steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson: 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South: 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

M. A. GEREGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.

A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, RICH AND ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, parlor, two large bedrooms, with bath, &c., attached, on first or second floor, and with private table; first-class accommodations and in the vicinity of Madison or Union square, or 5th-av. Address, with terms and particulars, O., Box No. 1,280 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A small, neatly-furnished room, with fire and gas, without board, in a private family, or where there are few boarders taken. Location must be good, and not above 20th-st. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 Times Office, stating lowest price. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS, for about five months, a suite of furnished rooms—parlor, two large bedrooms, bath, &c., on first or second floor, with first-class private table, on or near 5th-av. and Madison-square. Address, with terms, T., Box No. 54 General Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, about the 1st of February; a parlor and bedroom, where there are no other boarders; location between 20th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address Post Office Box No. 1,053, with terms.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A very desirable front room on second floor, furnished, with bath attached, with or without board. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH SUPERIOR table and privilege of parlors, in a private family, requiring unquestionable references. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 431 GRAND-ST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms; location central; convenient to all the cars; $2 per week; fire and light; few boarders taken; dinner at 6; terms quite moderate.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, in exchange for teaching music, or French, or German. Hoboken preferred. The lady has been teaching several years. Address S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also, single rooms with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD NEAR SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.: three rooms required in house pleasantly located. Address J. M. H., Box No. 5,695 New-York Post Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also a hall bed-room on the third floor to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

NO. 3 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a handsomely furnished parlor on first floor, and part or entire second floor, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 224 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—To let, with board, a front room on second floor; hot and cold water; those in pursuit of a home, call; no children taken; references required.

NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had in the very desirable location No. 100 West 31st-st.

FIRST AND SECOND STORY FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, either singly or en suite, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—The second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms, with or without board.

AUCTION SALES.

69TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

H. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., will sell
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30,
at 10½ o'clock, A. M.,
a large variety of
SEASONABLE GOODS.

They will close out a number of
EASTERN AND CITY INVOICES,
and the
ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL DEALER.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF FINE SOLID SILVERWARE, GOLD WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, CUTLERY, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine assortment of jewelry, diamonds, solid silverware, &c., consisting in part of silver tea sets, cake-baskets, mugs, ladles, napkin-rings, butter-knives, fish-knives and forks, sugar-spoons, trays, covered dishes, tea-urns, &c.

ENGLISH CUTLERY—Very fine dinner and dessert knives, carvers and forks, cheese-tryers, pickle-forks, ice-forks.

DIAMONDS in clusters, pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, necklaces, bracelets, Masonic pins.

FINE WATCHES—Tobin's hunting watches, Gregg & Cooper's London watches.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Tea sets, trays, tea and coffee urns, cake-baskets, liquor-stands, pickle-dishes, spoons, forks, napkin-rings, &c., the whole forming one of the finest collections of rich goods, suitable for the holidays and presents, that have been offered at auction this season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: TWO CASES OF ELEGANT JEWELRY, manufactured by one of the leading firms in this City, consisting of watches, chains of all descriptions, bracelets, lockets, rings, ear-rings, brooches, scarf pins, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, to pay advances.

Also at 12 o'clock,

An invoice of sterling silver and plated ware, consisting of tea sets, spoons, ladles, forks, &c.; also a gent's fine dressing case.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
471 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE MAPS OF THE PEARSALL ESTATE, 98 valuable lots on Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 48th and 56th sts., are now ready, and can be had on application at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN CONTINUATION.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large variety of fine goods, including tea and coffee sets, castors, ice pitchers, baskets, epergnes, liquor-frames, &c.; also, Parians, bronzes, clocks, china, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes.
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.

To TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

THOMAS, OTHERWISE JOHN THOMAS DAVIES.—Pursuant to the will of his sister, MARY ANN DAVIES, late of Wrexham, North Wales, Great Britain, Provision Dealer, deceased, the above-named, formerly of Wrexham, Omnibus Proprietor, but subsequently attached to the Eighteenth Regiment of — Missouri Volunteers, North America, is required to answer this advertisement within twelve calendar months, or he will be excluded from the benefits of the said will. Communications to be made to Mr. FREDERICK PRICE, Gresford Mill, near Wrexham, or to J. C. OWEN, Esq., Solicitor, Wrexham.
DEC. 12, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.

IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS.

100 sleighs, 1,000 straps, bells, harness, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE BAY HORSES, 16¼ to 17 hands high, 6 to 7 years old, just from the country, fit for cart, truck or any work, warranted sound, at No. 223 Delancey-st., until sold.

A STRONG CART OR TRUCK HORSE FOR SALE—Price $125. Inquire at No. 174 Madison-st., store.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—HORSE, WAGON AND harness for sale. No. 17 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, American and English dishes, and is a good baker; can be well recommended by the family that she has lived with. Call at No. 1,495 Broadway, between 45th and 46th sts., china and glass store.

WANTED.—FAMILIES REQUIRING ANY DESCRIPTION of sewing can have it done on reasonable terms; ladies' and children's dresses made in the neatest and quickest manner; has no objection to go into families by the day or week. Address, for all the week, a note to No. 237 West 29th-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILY by the month or week; does gentlemen's washing in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 352 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, or address B., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse of many years' experience in the entire care of infants; would take charge from the monthly nurse; can sew; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE AND seamstress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of an infant from its birth; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady who boards; wages, $10. Call No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 517 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation as a good cook, or as cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, or nice boarding-house, in City or country. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to do the washing and ironing of a private family; would go out by the day; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 352 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., rear room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 327 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibbs' and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; no objection to attend to growing children if required: the best of City reference. Call or address 113 Willow-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to assist with chamberwork; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, or cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 406 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid; is willing to take care of one or two children. Address S. R., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid. No. 224 3d-st.

NOTICE.—FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, to fill every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a first-class German man, with small family; is a good landscape, and understands the erection and management of glass, the care of pleasure grounds and orchards, and is a good vegetable gardener; has the best of City references. Address R. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, second door above 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS practical farmer, a Scotchman, in the prime of life, who properly understands the breeding and managing of stock, who has been trained to the best custom of agriculture from boyhood; also nine years' experience in this country; first-class City references. Address R. J. R., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a young man lately landed from the old country; experienced in the management of horses, carriages, &c.; has reference from some of the first families. Address JOHN FITZPATRICK, at Wm. Maher's, No. 352 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who fully understands the business; he neither drinks nor smokes; will make himself generally useful; six years' City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address W. S., Box 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 127 West 24th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, (out-door or inside;) is a good penman and quick at figures; will work; best of City references given. Address L. T., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN, 29 YEARS OF age, wishes some employment; is a good and swift writer, good arithmetician, &c. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 111 Times Office.

TO CALICO PRINTERS OR DRY GOODS Commission Merchants—Wanted a situation by one who has had over twenty years' experience in examining and making up all kinds of printed and dyed goods. Address J. C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, or in any similar capacity, by a respectable young man with best of City references. Address G., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL POSTED FOR the last fifteen years in the down-town stationery, printing and lithographic business, will be open for an engagement Jan. 1. Address BRUCE, Box No. 169 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND gas-fitter, to go to Elizabeth, N. J.; steady employment given to a good man. Address J. J., Box No. 111 Times Office.

CANVASSER WANTED FOR A WEEKLY business paper of high standing; must be of gentlemanly address and good character. Address with references, A. L. G., Box No. 112 Times Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

STATIONERY.

NEW-YORK CHURCH BOOK STORE.

Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union.
BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES.
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, GIFT BOOKS,
in great variety, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

This store will be open until 9 P. M. during the Holidays.
POTT & AMERY.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY— Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st., patentees and sole manufacturers of cuckoo clocks, and agents for all American watches, diamonds and gold jewelry, silver and plated ware, wholesale and retail.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.

We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,189 Broadway, above 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AND BARBE-BLEUE. Last week of GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

Eleventh week and LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

TO-NIGHT, the performances will consist, for the last time, of the
FIRST ACT OF BARBE-BLEUE.

Desclauzas, BOULOTTE. Carrier, BARBE-BLEUE.

Together with seven tableaux of
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Gabel, original role of Pitou, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.

Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, L'OEIL CREVE, will be produced for the first time in America next week.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 30 cents. Private Boxes from $10 to $5. AFTER 9½, HALF PRICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY
BY THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

MATINEE for families at 2 o'clock. Prices: Orchestra & Balcony $1. Dress Circle 75 cents.	ERNANI ERNANI A SUCCESS. SUCCESS. Or, The HORN OF A DILEMMA. HORN OF A DILEMMA.	EVENING prices: Orchestra & Balcony chairs $1 50. Dress Circle & Parquette $1.

Family Circle, 50 cents, which prices include the entire unprecedented combination of attractions. To commence with THE QUIET FAMILY. At all hours, Commodore FOOTE, Miss NESTELLE, a host of LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, &c.

Look out for the
INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE
GREAT COMBINATION COMPANY.
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
SPLENDID CHRISTMAS BAZAAR,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
from 10 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
in the
WINTER GARDEN AND CONCERT HALL.
MAMMOTH HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS:
THE MUSIC FROM THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THE SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
THE WORLD-FAMED ARTISTE ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THEODORE ZANFRETTA,
THE CELEBRATED GYMNAST AND PANTOMIMIST,
together with his
WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS.
MASTER GEORGE, AGED EIGHT YEARS.
The greatest juvenile gymnast in the world.
MR. CHARLES PARKER,
the renowned gymnast, trick clown, and great stilt performer,
and a great variety of other entertainments.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA, to be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
A NOVEL AND STUPENDOUS MATINEE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
SUPERB HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
will be presented the very successful
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
together with a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
EXTRAORDINARY ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY THE MOST TALENTED TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
to be found in Europe or America.

BALL UP.

THE GREAT EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Empire City Skating Rink Band performs day and evening. Rink open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) rain, snow, or shine.

Season tickets, $10; 20 coupon tickets, $5.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 12, 25 cents.

GRAND CARNIVAL IN PREPARATION.

A LADIES' FAIR,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
is now being held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH.
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.

Entrance on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Music from orchestra of Theo. Thomas.

Admission 25 cents.

A GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, in aid of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, Washington-st., (adjoining new Post Office,) Brooklyn, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, EVENING at 8 o'clock. Dion, Deery, Foster, Goldthwait, Phelan, Wicks and other distinguished players will participate. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1. To be had at the billiard rooms and ticket offices; also at Appleton's, Fowler & Wells' and Hall & Son's.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY,

No. 768 Broadway.

Free Exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California,"—all masterly paintings—with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS and their originals side by side.

POOR NELL;
OR
THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK LIFE,
OUT TO-DAY,
in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

LECTURES.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK

will lecture on
"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA,"
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

Tickets can be obtained, without extra charge for reserved seats, at D. Van Nostrand's, No. 192 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the principal hotels. Price 50 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.

THIS EVENING at STEINWAY HALL,
By Prof. JAMES HALL, State Geologist,
On the EVOLUTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. Admission 50 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PORPERTY
FOR INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
NO. 3 PINE-ST.

GRAND-ST., near Greene-st., 22x96 ft..........$30,000
ALSO,
GRAND-ST., near Broadway, 25x107 ft.......... 55,000
ALSO,
GRAND-ST., near Greene-st., 50x100 ft.......... 80,000
ALSO,
GREENE-ST., near Spring-st., 50x100 ft.......... 70,000
ALSO,
GREENE-ST., near Prince-st., 75x100 ft..........100,000
ALSO,
GREENE-ST., near Bleecker-st., 80x100 ft..........110,000
ALSO,
BROOME-ST., near Mercer-st., 25x95.6 ft.......... 60,000
ALSO,
BROOME-ST., corner West Broadway, 25x100 ft.. 55,000
ALSO,
WOOSTER-ST., near Grand-st., 72x100 ft.......... 75,000
ALSO,
LAURENS-ST., s.w. corner Spring-st., 22.2x87.9 ft. 21,000
ALSO,
LAURENS-ST., near Houston-st., 25x100 ft.......... 35,000
ALSO,
MERCER-ST., near Spring-st., 25x100 ft.......... 40,000
ALSO,
MERCER-ST., near Prince-st., 50x100 ft.......... 85,000

Business lists can be had on application at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PINE-ST. PROPERTY—THE FIVE story stores, Nos. 92 and 94 Pine-st., near South-st., running through to Depeyster-st., about 22 feet wide each; will be sold together or separately. Price $35,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—IN WEST 27TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—A good stable, twenty-five feet wide, with coachman house and rear of lot; $18,000; convenient for some of the residents of Madison-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST. PROPERTY to lease for term of years: Nos. 627, 627½ and 629, near Houston-st.; building marble, seven stories; lot 50x200 feet; or two on Broadway and two on Mercer-st., each 25x100.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 212 Grand-st., 25x100; well calculated for a store, manufacturing or other business purposes. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

SALES AND OFFICE ROOM, 25x100, on Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., to rent. Address Box 1,703 Post Office, with firm name.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director

LAST WEEK

of Offenbach's two charming productions, which, since their first representation, have nightly attracted houses composed of the most refined and fashionable auditors, whose unanimous opinion is one of unqualified praise of the composer's talent as manifested in the two operas, and of unbounded admiration of the rendition of the music by

MLLE. IRMA,

who thus has established her superiority as a vocalist over every artist on the French stage.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY, AT 8,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
AND
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. IRMA AS ROLAND AND VALENTIN.
MLLE. ROSA IN A NEW BALLET.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 2,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE GEROLSTEIN.

Seats secured six days in advance at box office: Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of Offenbach's latest success, and the present great sensation at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris,

LA PERICHOLE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE.

MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 2.
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC,
And the Great Original Cast.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

THE TAMMANY!

In consequence of the necessity of more fully finishing
THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THIS
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS,
and to be entirely ready with the
GRAND INAUGURAL PROGRAMME,
the date for the initial performances has been definitely determined for
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1869.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
will commence THURSDAY, at 9 A. M., at "The Tammany" and General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NEW-YEAR HOLIDAYS.
IMMENSE NOVELTY.
The Great Drama of
CLAUDE DUVAL, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1666-81,
THE BUTLER TROUPE IN A NEW BALLET,
With the INIMITABLE BOB.
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

OLE BULL'S

GRAND CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 4 and 5.
ASSISTED BY POPULAR ARTISTS,
and a
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor
Admission..........ONE DOLLAR

Reserved seats one dollar and a half.

Tickets for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

G. VANDENHOFF'S

THIRD AND LAST READING,
THURSDAY, DEC. 31,
IN THE
THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
Entirely new programme from DICKENS.
1. Oliver Twist. 2. Martin Chuzzlewit. 3. Pickwick.
SYKES, MARK TAPLEY, SAM WELLER.
Tickets $1; reserved chairs $1 50. 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.

Prof. JAMES HALL, the distinguished State Geologist, will deliver the sixth lecture of the course THIS EVENING at Steinway Hall, on the *Evolution of the North American Continent*. Doors open at 7¼; music by George W. Morgan at 7¾, and lecture at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

LAST FOUR DAYS OF THE ORIGINAL
SIGNOR BLITZ.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2; EVENINGS AT 8.
Double-Headed Sphinx, Ventriloquism, Canary Birds.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of 37th-st. Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will be repeated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1868, at 7 o'clock, in the Church, 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Admittance 25 cents.

A CARD.

MME. A. VON BAERNDORF, Baroness von Schoultz, begs leave to inform the residents of New-York and vicinity, that in accordance with general request she will begin a series of representations in the Union League Club Theatre, Madison-av., corner of 26th-st., the first to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1869.

Subscription list ($20 for twelve nights) at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

N. B.—The subscriptions will close after the 3d of January.

POOR NELL;
OR
THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK LIFE,
OUT TO-DAY,
in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
With an immense variety of
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
and
UNDERCLOTHING.
An elegant variety of
NEW GOODS,
at extremely low prices.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, LEATHER BAGS, SATCHELS, CASES, STANDS, FANCY ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, WAX DOLLS, EMBROIDERED COVERS AND SLIPPERS, SELLING AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

EXAMINE ONE COUNTER FILLED WITH DESKS, CASES, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, &c., &c. YOUR CHOICE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ALL OUR SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, RIBBONS AND LACES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c., CLEARING OUT.

SPECIALTIES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, and NEW STYLES IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

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EVERYTHING AT ABOUT HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICES. KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
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CLOSING BALANCE OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
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HOLIDAY SHOES.

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For presents, at
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NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
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FANS.—LADIES WISHING TO PURCHASE Point and Thread Lace Fans, can find a large and elegant assortment of the very richest quality and new designs at Mme. CARTER'S new Lace Establishment, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Skates, sleigh-bells, tool-chests, pen and pocket knives, ivory-handled tea and table knives, carvers and forks, &c., &c., at CHARLES S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York, between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

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MME. ROSS WILL GIVE $20,000 TO any one who can surpass her. She tells you everything, the name of the one you will marry and that of her visitors. No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY,

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S GREAT PANTOMIME.

MATINEE, At 1½.	HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.	NIGHT, At 8.

The greatest of all living pantomimists.

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX....as..........CLOWN

Mlle. SANGALI and GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.

MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50 and 75 cents; Children, 30 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra, $1 50.

Seats secured for Matinee six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1868.
Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. MATTHEWS, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, and others.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
and
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1869,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY, JAN. 2,
MONEY.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Box book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
THE
WALLACK COMPANY
IN
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP
AND
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, concluding at 10:40,
Will be presented the most
ATTRACTIVE DRAMA EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
NIGHTLY CROWDING THIS MAGNIFICENT THEATRE,
Entitled
AFTER DARK; Or, LONDON BY NIGHT.
The Wonderful
RAILROAD SCENE
RAILROAD SCENE
AT 10:30.
NIGHTLY
ENCORED.
THE GRAND SCENERY, PERFECT ACTING,
BANJO SOLOS, COMIC SONGS,
PICTURES OF LONDON LIFE, &c.

The best ever presented upon the Metropolitan stage.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.

A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THE GREAT STARS OF THE PROFESSION,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PLAY,
THE EMERALD RING.
NEW YEAR'S A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. BLUE BEARD and BELLE HELENE. WORRELL SISTERS. Two operas every night.	EVERY EVENING. SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEXT MONDAY, FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH
SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14TH-ST.

Crowded by most fashionable audiences. "Great hit of Dan Bryant's wonderful imitation of Gabel. One of the Gensd'arms. Genevieve de Dryant. Dan Bryant and Seymour encored nightly." Success of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque opera "Trovatore." Master Raphael De Solla, the infant tenor. Trovatore. Gensd'arms. Genevieve de Bryant.

HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS,

APOLLO HALL,
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

EVERY EVENING—Moore's Melodies rendered with proper feeling and expression; comic songs, champion dancing; ACTON KELLY in his great stump-speech; Wm. Dwyer, the great tenor vocalist, and a full troupe. Admission 50 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cts.

MAGIC LANTERNS, STEREOPTICONS, dissolving view apparatus, for parlor entertainments and public exhibitions. Priced catalogues on application. T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

(Established 1829,)
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A WONDERFUL PIANO-FORTE.

In the selection of so important a household auxiliary as a Piano-forte, great care and discrimination should be exercised to secure an instrument, the merits of which have been thoroughly tested by years of trial and experience, and not to throw away both money and satisfaction by permitting one's self to be overruled by mere outside show, where intrinsic qualities are so much more to be desired.

All persons of musical taste and culture must be endowed with powers of discrimination between good and bad; still, to be enabled to make a proper selection, they must necessarily divest themselves of all feelings of prejudice and partiality.

We claim to have invented certain improvements and adapted others, which, coupled together, enable us to offer confidently our "NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES" as superior to any instruments now manufactured, either in point of Tone, Power, Delicacy, Touch, Finish and Durability. We solicit a visit from all musical critics, and earnestly request that they will give these new instruments a Thorough, Searching Examination, in every particular, feeling assured that a fair and unprejudiced judgment will thoroughly corroborate our claim of the greatest excellence, and bear us out in the assertion that we are now manufacturing a superlatively "WONDERFUL PIANO-FORTE."
STODART & MORRIS, Manufacturers,
Warerooms, No. 684 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased: monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE LOT OF PARLOR ORGANS, pianos, new and second-hand, at retail, at wholesale prices. Pianos and organs to rent, and sold on installments, at the Manufactory, No. 219 East 23d-st., near 3d-av. BRAINARD & WING.

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for $275, if taken within two days; worth $500; four round corners, full iron frame, carved legs, &c.; in good order; sweet, powerful tone. Apply at No. 26 4th-av.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST Piano-fortes in the City—"Agraffe" Treble. Parties wanting should not fail to examine them. JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

PHILLIP PHILLIPS & CO., DEALERS IN Smith's Unrivaled American Organs; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Sunday School Music. Send for price list. No. 37 UNION-SQUARE, Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND Organs for the holidays, at great bargains for cash; also to let. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED BY piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MURDER IN HOBOKEN.

A German Sailor Killed by a Blow with a Machinist's Hammer.

An unoffending German sailor named JOHN FRANZ PASSKEL was found lying in a yard in an insensible condition about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in Grand-street, Hoboken, and, before a physician could be called, he expired. It appears that a number of Germans had been celebrating a "birthday" by music and dancing, which they kept up all night, and that between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning a fight occurred between some of the party and persons in the lower part of the tenement-house. Deceased, who boarded in a house adjoining, hearing the noise and confusion, got up from his bed and went into the house to see what was going on, when he was attacked by some unknown person, pushed out of the back door, and struck a blow which caused his death soon after. Upon examination there was found the imprint of a square-faced hammer directly over the region of the heart, the blow from which undoubtedly caused death. The Police being notified, arrested all the persons in the house, fifteen in number, to await the action of the Coroner's Jury. An investigation was commenced before Coroner WHITE last evening, when the following evidence was elicited through an interpreter:

THE INQUEST.

Mary Gerold, being sworn, testified: I reside in Grand-street, near First, in the rear of the house where the man was killed; four or five families live in the front house; have known the deceased for more than three months; he boarded in the next house; saw him where he was slain in the yard at four o'clock this morning; was in my house, and opened the door because he cried out so loud; he said, "Let me go: I do not want to fight;" he was about ten feet from me; there was only the deceased and another man there at that time; they had music in the upper part of the front house, and were dancing the entire night; this morning, at 4 o'clock, the woman hallooed and cried for help; the deceased and another man then came out of their boarding-house; the man in the house and the music man were fighting in the front house with the two men who came from the adjoining house; when they went in the music man told them they had nothing to do there, and the wife of the music man said: "Don't shoot that man;" and the music man said, all the time: "He must die;" then the music man beat deceased severely and pushed him out of the house; the deceased said, "Let me go, I don't want to fight with you," and then tried to get away, but fell down on his face; I then came out of my house and called him to come in; went in the house and came out again when they were taking him away; a man struck the deceased when he fell in the hall, and they beat him there; they fought a long time; after he fell the music man beat him; I identify Gustave Housman as the man who struck deceased; he struck him two or three times; I identify Henry Engleman as the man who was there; did not see the deceased and the other man go into the front house; there were a number of men fighting in the hall; when I saw deceased struck first he was in the yard; at that time there were two men in the yard beside deceased; one beat him and the other did not; saw deceased struck once; the man who struck said, "I will give it to you until you are *caput* (helpless;) the blow was on the face, but I did not see anything in his hand; deceased was pushed off the steps, but held on to the bannister, and did not fall until struck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoffman—I have known Gustave Housman for two or three months past; he played music in the saloon in the front house; Housman is the man that struck the deceased in the yard, and also pushed him off the stoop; he is the same man that said: "I will give it to you until you are caput."

John Stubber testified: I board at Mr. Ringlemann's, on the first floor of the house in which the dance was up stairs; was in bed all night, and heard a noise and disturbance; when I heard the fighting I got up; Fritz Glaede had been to the out-house, and came back to my room door; just then four or five men came down stairs, and one said to Fritz that he had beat his dog; the man pushed and struck Fritz, and I drove them away from the door and fastened it, Fritz remaining in the hall; Amiel Hausman was the man that struck Fritz; afterward Fritz said to me, "Come here, there is a man I believe is dead;" I went out and saw deceased lying on his face; Fritz thought they might have thrown deceased out from up stairs; heard the women say "Don't shoot;" there was disturbance most the time Fritz was out.

Fritz Glaede being sworn, testified: I board at Ringlemann's in Grand-street; the musicians came home between one and two o'clock this morning; they played in the hallway and then went up stairs and played and danced; at four o'clock I went to the out-house, and on coming back, stood in my bedroom door; Gustave Housman came down stairs and then his brother Amiel came and said I had struck his dog; I said I had not seen any dog; Amiel pushed me on the breast and said, "if you do it again the d—l will catch you; Gustave got hold of me and Amiel struck me; Amiel ran away, and I remained in the yard; the father of the young men came and told me that his sons were celebrating a birth-day; he and myself went into the hall again, when Amiel came at me with a knife, and said he would kill them all; no one else was there; then I went back, and the man who is dead fell down; I tried to lift him up, but he said nothing; I then called Klouse, and he and myself went to the Station-house and gave information to the Police; when Amiel ran away he went up stairs, fetched a knife and wanted to stab me; Gustave was in the front of the hall and did not come back; the man who was killed came in from the front part of the house and went through the hall to the yard; deceased fell on the stoop and not on the ground; there was nobody on the stoop at the time; Amiel and the others ran away; did not see deceased struck by either Amiel or Gustave; I had no hammer in my hand, neither did I strike the deceased.

At 10:30 o'clock the inquest was adjourned, and the following-named persons of the fifteen who were arrested by the Police were committed to the County Jail to await the result of the investigation: AMIEL HOUSMAN, GUSTAVE HOUSMAN, FRITZ GLAEDE, CLAUS JUNGER and HENRY BREINER.

The affair creates great excitement among the German population, and the Court-room was densely crowded with interested spectators during the evening.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Primary Elections.

In accordance with the calls issued at the last meetings of the Union Republican General Committee, primary elections were held last evening in the various Assembly Districts, by the District Associations of both wings of the Republican Party to elect officers, &c., delegates to the General Committees for the year 1869. The following is the result:

RADICAL.

First District—For President, Henry Smith. For Vice-Presidents, First, Nathan Kingsley; Second, John Robinson. Recording Secretary, John W. Heape. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Bailey. Treasurer, Samuel N. LaComte. Delegates to General Committee, Nathan Kingsley, Senior, Andrew W. Leggat, Joseph C. Scully, Chas. V. Lewis, Samuel La Comte.

In the same district, there was also held an election by another division of the Radical Republican Association, with the following result:

President, John Contrell. Vice-Presidents, Samuel Yates, Robert Walker. Secretaries, John McLain, James Byrnes. Treasurer, A. M. Bogardus. Delegates to the General Committee, William Parker, Alfred G. Buell, Louis H. Caldwell, Ira H. Tuthill, John Conley.

Second District—President, Theo. C. Williams. Vice-Presidents, James Oates, Michael Haley. Secretaries, Robert Ferguson, Henry Metzger. Treasurer, Peter Graham. Members of the General Committee, Pierre C. Van Wycke, George Ross, Dennis McLoughlin.

Third District.—President, Thomas Mulligan. Vice-Presidents, Charles H. Keyser, Henry Krugen. Treasurer, Fernando Baltis. Secretaries, James C. White, Edward H. Ball. Delegates to General Committee, John Fitch, Phillip E. Herlich, Charles Bauhman.

Fourth District—President, James McLaren. Vice-Presidents, James H. Boyle, Joseph P. Jardine. Secretaries, Thomas Donalds, Thomas Gould. Treasurer, Samuel T. McKinney. Delegates to General Committee, James McLaren, Archibald Bennett, George McGrann, Henry Bausher, Wm. H. McKinney.

Fifth District—President, William C. Hanna. Vice-Presidents, N. B. Mountfort, Joseph K. Butler. Treasurer, William H. Mackenzie. Delegates to General Committee, James Winterbottom, Samuel Nash, Chas. T. Polhamus, Chas. E. Gildersleeve, Alex. H. Keech, Lorenz Bommer, Thomas W. Love, B. A. Mayereau.

Sixth District—President, James M. McCartin. Vice-Presidents, Henry S. Jennings, Charles W. Little. Treasurer, Joseph Abbott. Secretaries, James O. Ellery, Louis Heilig. Delegates to General Committee, Joseph F. Ellery, Hugh Nesbit, Stephen Holden, Henry A. Smith, John H. Dusenberry, August F. Baecker.

Seventh District—President, Cornelius Van Cott. First Vice-President, George W. Clark. Second Vice-President, Dr. Robert Newman. Recording Secretary, John H. Allen. Corresponding Secretaries, Wm. Merten, John Walker. Treasurer, Jacob Story. Delegates to General Committee, Col. F. A. Conkling, John D. Lawson, A. J. H. Duganne, Jacob H. Gumble, Andrew Kinnis, Dennis F. Burke, Wm. Tarhune, Owen W. Brennan, Christopher Iles.

Eighth District—President, John W. Farmer. Vice-Presidents, Joseph Smith, Capt. Michael McMaguire. Secretaries, John McDonald, John McCabe. Treasurer, Frank Vail. Delegates to General Committee, James A. Lucas, William Zimmerman, William Allen, Michael Neville, John Stinson, George Griffin, Matthew Davis, Henry C. Farmer, Theodore A. Burr, John Meegan.

Ninth District—President, George F. Merklee. First Vice-President, Edward Taylor. Second Vice-President, William H. Corss. Recording Secretary, Samuel B. Lake. Corresponding Secretary, Fitzhugh Smith. Treasurer, Wm. H. Christie. Delegates to General Committee—Sinclair Tousey, Norman Stratton, Alex. M. Eagleson, Andrew J. Campbell, Oliver Barratt, Samuel S. Palmer, Ed. M. Traphagen, Putnam Field, H. H. Cargill, John Dargavel, John M. Costa, Jacob D. Ackerman, George F. Wilkinson.

Tenth District—President, Stephen H. Knapp. Vice-Presidents, F. Heuel, M. D., E. M. Rosenbaum. Secretaries, William Butler, George F. Langbein. Treasurer, Francis M. Smith. Delegates to General Committee, Martin B. Brown, John Lalor, John Hughes, William A. Smalley, M. Brock, Eli Taylor, D. S. Riddle, Dr. H. A. Muhr.

Eleventh District—President, D. M. Smith. Vice-President, Knox McAfee. Secretaries, Anson H. Steele, H. S. Williams. Delegates to General Committee—Rufus F. Andrews, A. Bradshaw, R. D. Smith, G. M. Van Nort, James McAfee, Daniel Weeks, W. H. Williams, Thos. J. Brown, A. Spaulding, James A. Andrews, John McKechnie.

Twelfth District—President, John Duke. Vice-Presidents, John L. Smith, Victor Heimberger. Secretaries, William E. Cargill, Charles McLarin. Treasurer, William Campbell. Delegates to General Committee, William Burns, Simon Hazleton, James McCarthy, Paul Snitzler, Thomas Hays, Joseph Hazell.

Thirteenth District.—There were two tickets in this district. The first of the following, known as the Spencer ticket, received the highest number of votes at the headquarters of the Association, at No. 206 Eighth-avenue. Some of the officers and members, however, were dissatisfied because the names of the voters were not checked off on the membership roll, and because many persons were allowed to vote who were not members, and after making their protest they left the place and went to Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, that being where the second of the following tickets received the highest number of votes. The contest is between Mr. Spencer on the one hand, and Alexander McLeod and Charles P. Shaw on the other.

Thirteenth District.—President, Benjamin B. Dumville. Vice-Presidents, Richard Lappin, Geo. W. Tyler. Secretaries, George Gardner, Charles Heyzer. Treasurer, John H. Pullis. General Committee, Charles S. Spencer, Wm. V. Alexander, Jas. G. Armstrong, Philip Jordan, Wm. C. Zabriskie, Samuel T. Lappin, Andrew A. Scheidler, Samuel Barclay, John A. Meek, John N. Riggins.

Thirteenth District—President, George M. Mitchell. Vice-Presidents, Col. John W. Marshall, Charles A. Clark. Secretaries, George W. Tyler, John D. McLean. Treasurer, George Ross. Sergeant-at-Arms, James Cowie. Delegates to General Committee, B. C. Wandell, William H. Bull, Charles J. Day, Henry Snell, Alex. McLeod, Hugh Gardner, Chas. P. Shaw, George H. Mackay, Henry Comstock, H. Guerke.

Fifteenth District.—President, E. Harrison Reed. First Vice-President, Robert Smith. Second Vice-President, Robert Hoag. Recording Secretary, John Goller. Corresponding Secretary, William Neely. Treasurer, George Teets. Delegates to Central Committee, Isaac J. Oliver, John Quackenbush, Alex. Wilder, Adolphus Lange, Jas. H. Anderson, Jos. B. Pollock, Robert Wakefield, George F. Hopper.

Sixteenth District—President, John D. Ottiwell. First Vice-President, Henry Rowley. Second Vice-President, Richard M. Lush. Recording Secretary, James M. Thompson, Jr. Corresponding Secretary, George B. Nicholson. Treasurer, John Sampson. Delegates to the General Committee, James M. Thompson, James Kelly, William S. Mathews, William Hudson Lawrence, William Laimbeer, William Drummond, G. Joseph Ruch, Thomas Murray.

Seventeenth District—President, George P. Bradford. First Vice-President, Dr. S. Waterman. Second Vice-President, Lucius B. Wells. First Secretary, Robert S. Dobbie. Second Secretary, Alexander Graham. Treasurer, Edward O. Jenkins. Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. H. Ross. For Delegates to the General Committee, D. B. Mellish, Wilson Berryman, Charles Willmot, Robert L. Darragh, Ira A. Allen, Ira O. Miller, George W. Cregier, R. Textor, Samuel Minnes, Stephen N. Simonson.

Eighteenth District—President, Richard Kelly. First Vice-President, John Webber. Second Vice-President, James N. Trimble. Secretaries, William H. Grogan, Samuel M. Cox. Treasurer, Erastus F. Mead. Delegates to the General Commitee, Thomas B. Asten, William P. Esterbrook, Spencer Kirby, John Pullman, C. Pullman, B. Biglin, George F. Coachmon, George W. Lyon.

Nineteenth District—President, Charles Geier. Vice-Presidents, Thomas Hagan, Richard H. Greene. Secretaries, Charles F. Bruder, Henry Lockwood. Treasurer, Joshua D. Miner. Delegates to General Committee, Isaac O. Hunt, Jotham Wilson, Henry M. Williams.

Twentieth District—President, James Jackson. First Vice-President, Nichols H. Babcock. Second Vice-President, Philip Koch. Treasurer, John Gautier. Recording Secretary, Weeks W. Culver. Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Hill. Delegates to the General Committee, James W. Culver, Dr. Francis A. Thomas, James Owens, John W. Oliver, Thomas Robinson, George B. Van Brunt, John B. Dingledein, Peter F. Connolly, Thomas Scanlin.

Twenty-first District—President, Wm. H. DeCamp. Vice-Presidents, William Davis, Erastus F. Brown. Treasurer, William E. Pabor. Secretaries, John Norton, Edward J. Salmon. Delegates to General Committee, Charles H. Cooper, Joseph S. Dewey, Robert C. Brown, George P. Webster, Stephen Roberts, John Moralieus, George W. Thurber, Charles Frost, Frank B. Ball, Jacob T. Van Winkle.

CONSERVATIVE.

First District—President, James Lee. Vice-Presidents, George Dunstrup, Joseph F. Graham. Treasurer, John Robinson. Secretaries, Thomas Cummings, Louis Portner. Delegates to Central Committee, Amos Storkey, William Buckley, Joseph D. Costa, Col. M. W. Burns, James Lee.

Second District—President, M. Friedsam. Vice-Presidents, Garrett Bell, George M. Rea. Secretaries, Capt. H. V. Martin, Thomas Calson. Treasurer, S. H. Crook. Delegates to the General Committee, M. Lanigan, M. Friedsam, John H. O'Connor.

Third District—President, George W. Olmstet. Vice-Presidents, John McManus, H. Hashagan. Delegates to Central Committee, Adolphus Borst, Sidney Smith, David B. Dwire. Secretaries, Robert McManus, Wm. A. Borst. Treasurer, William McManus.

Fourth District—President, Eliphlet S. Newins. Vice-President, J. Jarrison. Second Vice-President, John Shultz. Recording Secretary, Frederick Towns. Corresponding Secretary, George Halbecker. Delegates to General Committee, Thomas B. Bills, E. S. Newins, George Kenimins, Charles H. Hall, Morris Welch.

Fifth District—President, Andrew Bleakley. Vice-Presidents, W. F. F. Mellney, Michael Moran. Recording Secretary, Charles L. Gowdey. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph T. Porter. Treasurer, Eugene Ward. Delegates to General Committee, Ellery Denison, John J. Sillcock, John Forshay, George Terwilliger, Abraham Clearman, Andrew Bleakley, Jr., Robert Edwards, Charles L. Knight.

Sixth District.—President, Benj. Hutchinson. Vice-President, Thomas Hennessey. Secretaries, James H. Campbell, Edward Wilson. Treasurer, Adin Holbrook. Delegates to Central Committee, Eneas Elliot, A. Holbrook, James A. Anderson, Benj. Hutchinson, James Brown.

Seventh District—President, Edward Elsworth. First Vice-President, George E. Hill. Second Vice-President, George Coles. Recording Secretary, Joseph H. Hanson. Corresponding Secretary, Robert W. Chapman. Treasurer, George W. Dilks. Delegates to General Committee, Erastus C. Benedict, Hugh J. Hastings, James B. Taylor, William Hepburn, James Marshall, John Keyser, Thomas E. Stewart, James A. Richmond, Henry J. Raymond, J. Wilson Green.

Eighth District—President, Benjamin F. Shaffer. Vice-Presidents, Wm. L. Wemmel, Adam Senges. Secretaries, Edwin H. Lawrence, Frederick Gugel, Jr. Treasurer, John Hayward. Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick John Walsh. Delegates to General Committee—David Miller, John R. Lawrence, George Donaldson, John N. Lanthier, William Kellock, John Lewis, Samuel F. Sweezey, William E. Macdonough, James McCloud, Christian Ohm.

Ninth District—President, Nelson D. Thayer. Vice-Presidents, Jeremiah Pangburn, John W. Carl. Secretaries, David S. Wendell, Abraham W. Pullis. Treasurer, H. Howard Cargill. General Committee, George Starr, James W. Farr, William H. Gedney, Robert Beatty, George B. Deane, James Michaels, Gilbert J. Hunter, Jesse Travis, John Campbell, Robert R. Carpenter, Alonzo Bliss, George E. Kasmire, James W. Booth.

Tenth District—President, Edward Rosenbaum. Vice-Presidents, David Jones, Simon Adler; Treasurer, Fred. Gunther. Secretaries, Hermann Sussmann, Charles Henderson. Delegates to the General Committee, A. J. Plumb, Francis Buckel, H. Slosshan, John Guertler, Capt. Edward Rosenbaum, Hon. Edwin A. Ware, Wm. L. Proch, J. Briggs, Jr.

Eleventh District—President, William R. Stewart. Vice-President, Daniel T. Hoag. Recording Secretary, Joseph R. Frith. Corresponding Secretary, David McAdam. Treasurer, Cummings H. Tucker. Delegates to General Committee, William R. Stewart, Marshall O. Roberts, Freeman J. Fithian, John H. White, George M. Van Nort, Charles C. Pinckney, James L. Hastie, John V. Gridley, D. D. Conover, William H. Mountford, Seymour A. Bunce, John S. Gilmore.

Twelfth District—President, Stephen V. Wright. First Vice-President, John Hall. Second Vice-President, W. H. Watts. Secretaries, Abraham Baker and C. H. Morgan. Treasurer, Benjamin Martin. Committee, Julian C. Harrison, Abraham Baker, John Gorman, Edwin R. Sproul, William H. Watts, David Osborne.

Thirteenth District—President, Joseph McFarland. Vice-Presidents, Thomas Livey, Charles S. Spencer. Secretaries, Carson G. Archibald, William D. Dubois. Delegates to General Committee, Isaac Dayton, Samuel Reynolds, J. W. Marshall, James Hunter, Isaac N. Comstock, Robert Murray, Andrew H. Gillmore, Noble McDonald, Robert Armstrong, Dwight A. Lawrence.

Fourteenth District—President, Robert B. Boyd. Vice Presidents, K. S. Kahn, Buston Suckley. Treasurer, Zachary Peck; Secretaries, T. Cannon, John Heffernon. Delegates to General Committee Merwin R. Brewer, Frederick C. Wagner, Andrew J. Sparks, Samuel M. Blatchford, Nicholas Heyne.

Fifteenth District—President, George W. Deeunha. First Vice-President, Jacob Eckerson. Second Vice-President, John Williams. Secretary, Samuel S. Day. Treasurer, Matthew Hettrick. Central Committee, Sheridan Shook, S. G. Hayter, George Hettick, David Bonner, Wm. Starritt, C. J. Farley, L. G. Claude, C. W. Cowtan.

Eighteenth District—President, John A. Stansberry. First Vice-President, George Lamson, Second Vice-President, Dennis Cunningham. Recording Secretary, A. C. Brundage. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Matthews. Treasurer, Abel T. Taylor. Delegates to General Committee, Thomas Murphy, Dennis Woods, Archibald Johnson, Wm. W. Badger, Rufus F. Andrews, C. R. Carmer, John T. Wilson, George T. Alker.

Twentieth District—President, James R. Davies. First Vice-President, Guy R. Pelton. Second Vice-President, Silas M. Styles. Secretaries, J. C. L. Hamilton, M. L. Ranney. Treasurer, Orient H. Collin. Delegates to Central Committee, Abram Wakeman, Garret L. Schuyler, Joseph Southworth, Major A. S. Pell, Col. Joseph Yeamans, Wm. H. Richards, John Cooper, Jr., James R. Davies, Wm. D. Swart.

It will be observed that there are several omissions of districts. The meetings were not held, as called.

The Radical Republicans of the Second Assembly District held their election last night to determine the officers and organization of their portion of the party, at No. 1 Centre-street. Two tickets, headed respectively by THEODORE C. WILLIAMS and DENIS SHEA, were run, and the voting and the feelings of the voters were unusually excited. When the inspectors announced that it was 9 P. M., (the hour for closing the polls,) a rush was made for the ballot-boxes, and some excited individual attempted to turn out the lights. Both efforts were unsuccessful owing to the presence of a large squad of Police. To add to the confusion a pistol was fired (probably with a blank charge, since no one was hurt) up the narrow stand leading to the balloting-room. For a few moments there was great confusion, and quite a fair chance for a fight, but the presence of the large body of Police put a damper on the prospect, and it ended in a mutual recrimination.

Tammany General Committee.

This Committee met last evening in Tammany Hall, WILLIAM M. TWEED in the chair, and Justice DODGE and WILLIAM H. TRACY acting as Secretaries.

A report from the Committee on Organization, of which Committee CHARLES G. CORNELL is chairman, was read.

It fixes the evening of Thursday, the 31st inst., as the time for holding the primary elections for Delegates to the General Committee, the Young Men's General Committee, and the several Ward Committees for 1869; and provides that the General Committee shall meet at Tammany Hall on the evening of Saturday, the 2d prox., the various Ward Committees, at their respective headquarters, on the evening of Friday, the 8th proximo, and the Young Men's General Committee, at their headquarters, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th proximo, for organization.

The report was accepted.

Mr. WILLIAM HITCHMAN, one of the regular Secretaries, having arrived, read a list of the polling places where the primaries are to be held and the names of the various inspectors of election.

The list, as read, was accepted by the Committee, and, after resolving that the call for the primaries, including the list of polling places and inspector's names, should be published, the Committee adjourned.

The Burning of St. John's Church, at Waterbury, Conn.

From the Hartford Post, Dec. 28.

St. John's Church, Waterbury, destroyed by fire Thursday morning, was consecrated Jan. 12, 1848, by Right Rev. T. C. BROWNELL, Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut. On the 19th of January, 1859, the furious gale which swept over the city, leveled the tall spire to the earth; but this damage was repaired. On Thursday morning the fire was discovered by Mr. COWD, of Waterville, who was riding into town about 4:30 o'clock. It had not then broken out. He immediately gave the alarm, but it was full twenty minutes before a bell struck or an engine started. It was just at that hour when people sleep soundest. The flames soon burst out from the next to the last window on the south side, and in a few minutes the whole was wrapped in flames. The wooden ceiling and the galleries covered with Christmas greens, burnt like tinder, and had there been a dozen streams turned on to it, it could not have been saved.

St. John's Church was one of the finest churches in the State at the time it was erected. The foundation was laid in 1847, and it was completed in 1848. The cost was about $40,000, but at present prices it could not be built for $150,000. It was finished throughout with black walnut, and was one of the most beautifully proportioned edifices inside and out. The insurance was equally divided between the following seven companies: Ætna, Hartford, Phœnix, City, and Connecticut of Hartford, the Atlantic of Providence, and the North America of Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29—11:15 A. M.

The money market is active. Consols for money, 92¾; Consols for account, 92⅞. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 74⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 42¼.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 78⅞@78½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 29—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active, and the sales of the day will probably reach 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands....................10⅞d.
Middling Orleans....................10⅞d.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th inst., since the last report, have been 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. ℔ cental.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29—1 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

Consols for money....................92¼
Consols for account....................92⅜
United States Five-twenties....................74⅝

The Stock market is easier but not quotably lower.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The Bourse closed quiet last night; Rentes, 69f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 29—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm; prices of American descriptions have advanced ⅛d. ℔ ℔.

Middling Uplands....................10⅞d.
Middling Orleans....................11d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 65s. ℔ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Common Resin, 5s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 48s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—The market is buoyant; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 124f. ℔ cwt.; low Middlings afloat, 123f.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The market here for yarns and fabrics is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 29—2 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firmer, but not quotably higher. No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s. ℔ cental. Corn, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Peas easier, but not quotably lower. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for account. American securities closed at the following rates: Five-twenty Bonds, 74⅝. Railway stocks quiet and steady; Erie Shares, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 95; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares, 43.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 29—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....................10⅞d.
Middling Orleans....................11d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—White California Wheat has declined to 11s. 9d. Corn has also declined to 38s.@38s. 3d. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The markets closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29—4:30 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed closed at 57s. ℔ cwt. Tallow has declined 1s., and is quoted at 48s. Sugar and Oils unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Exchange on New-York quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5@$6 75. WHEAT less active but firmer at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 19@$1 22; No. 2 at $1 12. CORN in fair demand, at an advance of 2c.@2½c.; Old firmer but quiet; New, shelled, sellers at 55½c.; No. 2, Kiln-dried, 57c. @59c. OATS easier and active; sales of No. 2 at 45¾c.@47c., cash; 46c¾., seller, and 47½c.@47¾c., buyer, January. RYE dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 at $1 10@$1 11. BARLEY quiet and firmer at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 57½. Free WHISKY held at 93c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier, but firmly held. MESS PORK, $27, seller January, February and March, and $27 50, buyer January and February; since 'Change, $26 50 cash. LARD active at 16c.@16½c. cash, and 17c. seller, January and March. SHORT RIB MIDDLES, 13c., loose, and 13½c. boxed; Cumberlands at Peoria, 12¼c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $10 50@$11, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.; the range was from $8 40@$9 75. CATTLE neglected and nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—11,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 busuels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 1,900 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

TOBACCO nominally unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP—The business was small; Choice Undressed, $1 70. FLOUR firm and steady; Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Double Extra, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT dull at a decline of 5c. on all grades below Choice; Prime to Strictly Prime Fall Red, $1 60@$1 76; Choice Red and White, $1 90@$2 20; Choice No. 2 Spring, $1 30. CORN quiet and weak at 63c.@68c.; Fancy White, 70c.@71c. OATS dull at 53c.@58c., closing with no buyers at those figures. BARLEY dull at $2@$2 20 for Choice and Fancy Illinois, and $2 50 for Fall. RYE firm but slow of sale at $1 24@$1 25. WHISKY firm at 97½c.@98c. MESS PORK—The business was small at $28. BULK MEATS—There is a better feeling in the market; loose Shoulders, 10⅝c.; packed Shoulders, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—The business was small; 17½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD firm; Tierce, 17c.@17½c.; Keg, 18½c. HOGS—Good heavy, $9@$10. CATTLE—The receipts were small and the demand light at $3@$6 50, gross. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR greatly depressed; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 25@$8 12½; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $9@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13. WHEAT neglected and drooping: sales 2,000 bushels Good and Prime Red, $1 90@$2; White, $2 25@$2 45. RYE—Sales 1,000 bushels at $1 60. CORN very dull; sales 3,000 bushels New Yellow at 80c.@90c.; White, 85c.; Old Yellow, $1 10. OATS in limited request at 74c.@77c. for Western. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 21½c.; Refined, 30c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK lower; sales at $27@$27 50. LARD, 17c.@17½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull: No. 1 Red, $1 73@$1 75. CORN dull; Ear and Shelled, 66c.@67c. OATS dull at 60c. for No. 1, and 58c. for No. 2. RYE firm at $1 38. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; prime grades $2 20@$2 25, buyer thirty and sixty days. COTTON firmer; Middling, 23⅝c.@24c. WHISKY in demand at $1. DRESSED HOGS quiet; have sold at $11 75@$12 25; receipts, 6,500 head. City MESS PORK held at $28. City BULK MEATS, 11c.@13¼c.@14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides, loose. BACON—13c. for Shoulders, 17½c. for Clear Sides. GREEN MEATS firm at 10c.@13c.@14½c. LARD held at 17½c.@18c.; Country was offered at 17c., with anxious sellers, but there was no demand.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR is steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25@$9 50 for Amber Winter; $11 25@$11 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, but unchanged; sales 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; White Canada held at $2 12@$2 30 for fair to choice. CORN quiet at $1 03. OATS, 68c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c., and to Albany, 67c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON active and ½c. higher; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 4,365 bales; exports, 14,707 bales. Gold, 135. Exchange—Sterling, 147; Commercial, 145¼@146¼; New-York Sight, ½ ℔ cent. discount. SUGAR and MOLASSES active and unchanged; receipts all sold. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN—White, 78c.; Yellow, 80c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN, $1 40. HAY quiet; Prime, $26@$27. PORK dull at $28 25. BACON scarce; jobbing sales only; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD quiet and firm; Tierce, 18½c.@18¾c.; Keg, 19c. @19½c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $5 87½@$6 50; Minnesota, $6 25@$6 75. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 19¾, in store; No. 2 at $1 11¾. OATS firmer; No. 2, 47½c. CORN advancing; New, 52c. RYE nominal at $1 11. BARLEY firmer; No. 2, $1 85. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 25c.@25½c. FLOUR very dull and buyers demand a reduction; nothing done. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN firm; receipts small; Prime White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 85c.@90c. OATS dull at 65c.@72c. RYE firm at $1 55@$1 65. MESS PORK quiet at $28. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c. LARD quiet at 17½c.@18c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

TOBACCO—Sales of 96 hhds. at $4@$18 75 for Lug to Cutting Leaf. COTTON, 23½c. HOGS, $9 [illegible], gross. MESS PORK, $28. BACON—Fancy Hams, 16¼c. Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c., packed. WHEAT, $1 [illegible]. CORN, 65c.@68c. OATS, 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 [illegible]. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 452 head; the supply was very light, owing to the recent large demand for poultry. For some of the best Cattle ½ ℔ cent. advance was obtained, but there was no change in the common grades; sales of extra at $13@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $7 50@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,925 head, the lightest during the year. The prices were the same as noticed last week.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON firmer at 24c.; receipts, 600 bales; exports, 30 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 62½c.@65c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $28. LARD, 18c.@18½c. BACON nominal; shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides 18½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. DRESSED HOGS, 10½c.@11c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales 2,700 bales; there is a general active demand; the market opened at the inside and closed at the outside figures; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 2,424 bales; exports, 4,227 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 42c.@42½c. RESIN steady: No. 2, $1 80@$1 82½. CRUDE TURPENTINE firm; receipts light; prices unchanged. TAR firm; prices unchanged. COTTON firm, Middlings Uplands, 23½c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer; New, 64c.; New Rejected, 56c.@58½c. RYE declined 3½c.; sales of Michigan at $2 20. DRESSED HOGS advanced 25c.; sales at $10 75@$11.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The market is generally inactive, and quotations are without change. New CORN is in light supply and in demand.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON firm; sales 700 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 2,304 bales; exports coastwise, 1,131 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON opened with a good demand, became active and closed firm; sales, 1,200 bales; Middlings, 24½c.; receipts, 2,773 bales; exports, 6,652 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—market quiet, but prices firmer: sales 570 bales; receipts, 287 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@23¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¼. Gold, 134¾.

[Advertisement.]

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

In no case should the Burglar Alarm Telegraph be left entirely in the care of servants. One strong point of security with this alarm is, that it enables a man, without leaving his room, to control his own house, including the movements of his servants.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

For the information of gentlemen who wish to appear well in the world we announce that the most fashionable, elegant and stylish hats seen in this City are those manufactured by KNOX. He is located on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

If you want a good Piano, Melodeon or organ, go to WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, where you can get Chickering's, Waters', Steinway's, Mason & Hamlin's, Carhart's, and other first-class instruments at greatly reduced prices, for cash, during the holidays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 2	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	Dec. 31	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Dec. 31	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at the General Post Office at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North, Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 41 | Moon rises... 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 08 | Gov. Island. 8 57 | Hell Gate ..10 19

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Carroll, Hudgin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Ship Elsinore, Mark, Savannah, J. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Barks James Welsh, (Br.,) Bates, Matanzas, F. Alexandre & Sons; Molly, (N. G.,) Wurtz, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Astrea, (Br.,) Calvin, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; Esther, Merrill, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Sons; Josephine, (Br.,) Pitman, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Niagara, (Br.,) Holmes, Cienfuegos, James Edmiston & Co.; Neponset, Gallison, Brunswick, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Kitts via Gaudaloupe; A. J. Ross, Wyman, Brunswick, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Rising Sun, McCarty, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Isabel, (Br.,) Murray, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; W. A. Rogers, (Br.,) Merrill, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Village Belle, (Br.,) Corbett, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Musca, (N. G.,) Wurthman, Rio Janeiro, C. Tobias.

Schooners Statesman, Newton, Baltimore, A. Abbott; S. W. Birdsall, Latham, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; John S. Moulton, Bradford, Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Beta, Brown, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew; Alaska, Clark, Baltimore, A. Starbuck.

Arrived.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, New-Orleans Dec. 21, with mdse. to Livingston, Fox & Co. Had fine weather up to the 25th, since heavy gales of wind; in the gulf had a heavy gale from N. W., with very heavy sea and thick fog and light hail-storm.

Steamship Somerset, Reed, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Isaac P. Smith, Crawford, Savannah via Norfolk.

Ship St. Joseph, (of Bath, Me.,) Alexander, Shields 80 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had westerly winds almost the entire passage. Dec. 18, lat. 32, lon. 72, fell in with a wreck of a large schooner or brigantine, waterlogged and abandoned, mainmast still standing.

Brig Humming Bird, Stevens, of and from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had constant westerly gales during the passage.

Brig Suwanee, Simpson, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from W. N. W.; lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Helen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Deane, Montego Bay, Jam., with logwood, pimento, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and W. N. W. gales.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Calais Dec. 1, via Portsmouth 17th, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Laura, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Cleare, Nassau 13 ds., with fruit to Montell & Barto. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Viola, Hall, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Jameson, Rockland via New-Haven.

Schr. Lively, Austin, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Van Beuren & Badee.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem 6 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glenwood.

Schr. George Downing, Peck, Glenwood.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Sloop Benj. Stagg, Terpening, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Cork, for Liverpool via Halifax; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 29—Arr. steamships Tarifa, from Liverpool; Siberia, from Liverpool.

Also arr. ship Sagamore, from Calcutta.

Below—Brig Jennie Cushman, from Goree.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York.

Sld. steamship James Adger, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29—Arr. brig Rhine, (Br.,) Londonderry, for New-York; schrs. Gen. Grant, Portland, for Baltimore; L. Louise, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29—Arr. U. S. coast surveying steamer Endeavor, from New-York; steamship San Jacinto, from New-York.

Cld. brig Marine, for Barbados; ship Rochester, for Havre; steamship Leo, for New-York; ship John O. Mann, for Liverpool; yacht Eva, for Florida.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The steamship Tarifa, which arrived this morning, reports that on the 19th inst., in lat. 44 56, lon. 48 55, encountered a heavy gale from the N. W., breaking her rudder-head; at 4 P. M. on the 20th, in lat. 44 32, lon. 52 17, her rudder chains parted, and from that hour until her arrival here, her steering apparatus consisted solely of spars. Her hull and cargo are uninjured.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The steamship Morro Castle, from New-York Dec. 24, arrived here this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Ballantine, of Allan's Line, which left Portland Dec. 19, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The steamship Atalanta, from New-York, arrived day before yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—The steamship City of Paris, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

The steamship Palestine, Capt. Kelly, from New-York Dec. 17, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

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COFFEE URNS,
WINE STANDS,
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Every variety of Color and Texture.
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